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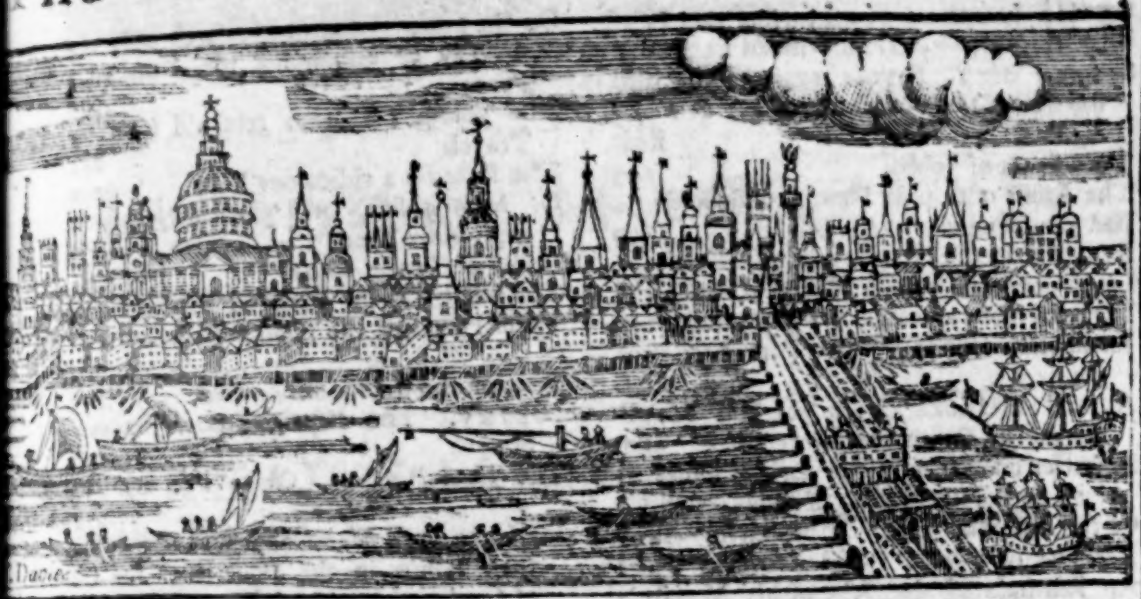

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For JUNE, 1748.

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XIX. Danger of the Growth of Popery.
XX. Stadtholder's Proposal for abolishing the Farms.
XXI. State of the Duchy of *Courland.*
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The Proposal of our kind Correspondent J——h M——n, *is very agreeable, and we shall be glad to see it executed as soon as possible. His Question in Surveying, &c. shall be in our next.*

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1748.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 209.

In the debate begun in your last, the next speech I shall give you, was that made by T. Potitius, arm. *which was in substance thus:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

MODESTY has always been reckoned a sign of merit, and the people of a country have always been deemed virtuous, when the youth among them shewed a becoming modesty, and a due respect to their superiors either in age or character: What then shall we say of the people of this country? What shall we say of the young gentlemen who are the undertakers of the bill now before us? They have undertaken, by their superior abilities, to convince the king and parliament of *Great Britain*, of the justice and utility of a bill which is manifestly a private jobb of their own, and a jobb which is not only in itself unjust, but an incroachment upon the prerogative of the crown, and an affront to the judges of the realm. To undertake to bring our present m——rs into such an absurd opinion, is not perhaps a sign of great vanity in the undertakers; but to imagine it possible to bring the two houses of parliament into it, cannot, I think, proceed from the most extravagant vanity that ever any man was possessed with: Therefore they must depend for success upon something else; and I can suggest nothing to myself upon which they can have any dependence, unless it be that against which they appeared to be the most zealous and flaming advocates, till they had, by that means, forced themselves into the lucrative employments they now enjoy.

Sir, I have called the bill now before us a private jobb, and I shall now shew it to be one of the worst sort of jobbs: For this purpose I must observe, that there are two sorts of jobbs, one laudable, the other infamous. That I call a laudable jobb, when it happens to be a man's private interest to propose and promote any thing that tends to the advantage of the publick; for when his chief motives for proposing and promoting any such thing are founded upon his private interest, it may, with respect to him, be called a jobb, but it is a laudable jobb; and to this sort of jobb-work we owe many of the best laws and regulations we have amongst us. The other sort

ſort of jobbs which I call infamous, are when a man is excited by his private intereſt to propoſe and promote a law or regulation, which manifeſtly tends to the diſadvantage or confuſion of the publick; and that the bill under our conſideration is a jobb of this kind, I ſhall now endeavour to demonſtrate.

The county town is a term or expreſſion, Sir, which our lawyers will tell you, has no determinate ſignification, either by common law or by ſtatute. By cuſtom, that is generally called the county town, where the county courts, the quarter ſeſſions, and the elections for the county uſually are held; but no town in any county has a right by common law, ſtatute, or preſcription, to have the county courts, quarter ſeſſions, or elections held there and there only, a very few excepted. As to the court called the *ſheriffs turn*, it is, as we all know, an ambulatory court, which is held at the uſual place in every hundred within the county; and as to the county or ſhire court, the ſheriff may hold it at any place, where he is not directed otherwiſe by expreſs ſtatute, which is not the caſe of the county of *Bucks*, nor of any other in *England* that I can now recollect, except the county of *Suſſex*, where the ſhire court is directed by ſtatute to be held alternately at *Lewes* and *Chicheſter*; and the county of *Northumberland*, where it is directed by ſtatute to be always held at *Alnwick*: As to the former of which I muſt remark, that the law for that purpoſe was paſſed the 19th of *Henry* VII. when *Empſon* and *Dudley* bore the chief ſway at court, and by that houſe of commons who were ſo obſequious as to chuſe *Dudley* for their ſpeaker; ſo we may ſuppoſe, that either the king or his favourites had money for getting this law paſſed; and as to the latter, it was paſſed in the beginning of the reign of *Edward* VI. when *Dudley*, then earl of *Warwick*, the ſon of the *Dudley* I have juſt mentioned, had great ſway at court, who probably got this act paſſed to juſtify what had been done by his father, or perhaps with ſome other private view of his own, as he got himſelf afterwards created duke of *Northumberland*, and even contrived and in ſome part executed a plot for ſettling the crown of *England* upon a branch of his family, for which he deſervedly ſuffered in the next following reign.

From hence it is plain, Sir, that except in the counties of *Suſſex* and *Northumberland*, no town in *England* can from the county courts claim being the county town; and as to the laws for ſettling the county courts in theſe two counties, they were paſt by ſuch a parliament, and at ſuch a time, as can give no great weight to the precedent. Then as to the quarter ſeſſions, except in the county of *Angleſea*, they are to be held at any town within the county, or at ſeveral different towns, according as the juſtices ſhall at their diſcretion appoint; conſequently, no town can from thence claim being the county town: And as to the election of members of parliament for each reſpective county, the ſheriff, who could appoint the county or ſhire court to be held where he pleaſed, could certainly have appointed the election at any town within the county where he thought fit, without any reſtraint or limitation, till the paſſing of the act in the 7th and 8th of king *William*, for regulating elections of members to ſerve in parliament. By that act indeed, it is provided, That the county courts for the election of knights of the ſhire ſhall be holden where the ſame had moſt uſually been for *forty* years then laſt paſt; and therefore from that time the ſheriffs have been obliged to hold the county courts for the purpoſe of elections at a certain town in

in each of those counties, where the elections had for *forty* years preceding that act been held at any one particular town in the county. But if any town in any county is from thence to claim the hononr or privilege of being the county town, let us see, Sir, how this matter will stand with regard to the county of *Bucks*. In that county it neither has, nor can be denied, that the election of knights of the shire had been almost always held at *Ailesbury* for above *forty* years before the said act of the 7th and 8th of king *William*; and as the county courts and the quarter sessions have likewise been usually held at the same place, ever since the reign of *Henry* VIII. surely if any town in that county has a title to call itself the county town, it is the town of *Ailesbury*, and not the town of *Buckingham*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the place for holding the assizes in each county, let us see how the case stands by the laws and customs of this kingdom. By an old, and I may say, an antiquated law passed in the 6th year of *Richard* II. that is, about 365 years ago, the justices of assize and goal-delivery are directed to hold their sessions in the chief towns of every county, where the shire courts there use to be holden; but this law was soon altered by an act of the 11th of the same king, which recites, that because it was found inconvenient to the subject, that justices of assize should be bound to hold their sessions where the shire courts use to be held, therefore it is enacted, that the chancellor, by the advice of the justices, shall have power to order it otherwise, as need shall be, notwithstanding the said statute.

These, Sir, are the only general laws we have relating to the places where the assizes are to be holden in each county; and from these it is evident, that the justices never were confined to any one town in any county; for by the first of these two acts they were confined only to those towns where the shire courts had usually been holden; but as the shire courts in every county were, as I have shewn, held sometimes in one town, and sometimes in another, at the discretion of the sheriff, therefore, even by this law, they were confined only to one or other of those towns in each county where the shire courts had usually been held; and even this confinement was taken off by the last of these two acts, and the chancellor, with the advice of the justices, was impowered, when he thought it necessary, to order the assizes to be held at any town he pleased to appoint within the county, even tho' no shire court had ever been held at that town.

Thus, Sir, by the general law as it now stands, for there are two exceptions by particular laws, no town in any county has a right to have the assizes held there; and if any one town in any county has a better right than another, surely it is that town where the county courts, the quarter sessions, and the elections for the knights of the shire are usually held. If so, then with regard to the county of *Bucks*, the town of *Ailesbury* has a better right to the assizes than any other in that county.

The only other pretence I can think of for intitling one town in any county to have the assizes held there, rather then at any other town, is the situation and conveniencies for accommodating a great number of strangers; and in every respect of this kind *Ailesbury* has a better title than *Buckingham*; because it is more centrical, because it is a larger town, because it has a more plentiful market, and because the county-goal is now fixed there. It may indeed be said, that the summer assizes ought to be held at some place remote from the county-goal, that the prisoners may be purified by the

fresh

fresh air before they are brought into court, in order to prevent those infectious distempers which have been fatal to some of our judges as well as others attending the court, when prisoners are in hot weather hurried directly from goal into a crowded assembly. But if there be any weight in this argument, it operates as strongly in favour of *Wicomb*, *Marlow*, *Colnbrook*, and the other towns at this end of the county, as it can do in favour of *Buckingham*, which is quite at the further end of the county: Indeed, the argument is stronger in favour of the hithermost towns, because of their being more convenient for such of the inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster* as are obliged to attend the assizes for the county of *Bucks*; but at least we ought in common justice to the hithermost part of that county, to put them upon an equal footing with the farthermost part, and consequently if we remove the summer assizes from the center of the county, we ought to order them to be held one year at *Buckingham*, and the other at *Marlow*, *Colnbrook*, or some other town at this hithermost end of that county.

I have now shewn, Sir, that *Buckingham*, has no manner of title or pretence to an exclusive right for having either the summer or winter assizes held there, and that if any town in that county has such a right, it is the town of *Ailesbury*; consequently, our fixing by act of parliament the summer assizes at the town of *Buckingham*, will be an injustice done to the town of *Ailesbury* in particular, an injustice done to every other town in that county, and in short an injustice done to the whole county of *Bucks*, except that small part of it which lies about and to the northward of the town of *Buckingham*; and for what are we to do this notorious piece of injustice? Not for any publick utility or advantage; for no such has been, or can be so much as pretended: Not for avoiding any impending mischief: Not for rectifying any error or abuse that has been committed: In short, for nothing but for satisfying an extravagant ambition in two young gentlemen, which our ministers have been weak enough to indulge, and which any minister of sense and resolution would have taken care to stifle in the birth.

To pretend, Sir, that the bill now before us is intended for restoring the tranquillity of the county of *Bucks*, is the most groundless pretence that was ever set up. For Godsake, Sir, when was the tranquillity of that county disturbed? It is in itself a peaceable county, and was in perfect quiet till our two young undertakers set this project on foot. The holding of the assizes last summer at *Ailesbury* occasioned no disturbance, nor any complaint: On the contrary, it was approved of by the whole county, except our two young undertakers, and some of the inn-keepers their friends at *Buckingham*; but when they set the petition on foot upon which this bill is founded, and got that petition signed by some out of complaisance, by others to get free from their importunity, and by others, perhaps, out of fear of their interest with the ministers, which they magnified as much as they could, and, as now appears, not without some grounds, I shall grant, it raised a combustion in the county; for gentlemen stood amazed, and could not without indignation see an attempt made to sacrifice the interest of their whole county to the ambitious views of a few ministerialized patriots.

But this, Sir, is far from being the only bad consequence of the bill now before us; for should it be passed into a law, it may probably raise a combustion in every

county of the kingdom. An exclusive privilege of having the assizes held at any one town in a county, is a privilege that every town will be fond of having, and the success of this bill will encourage many towns to petition for a bill of the same nature in their favour, especially if they have such gentlemen for their representatives as are favourites of the minister, or rather such as have found out the secret of making a timid minister afraid of refusing them any thing. Such petitions will always of course be opposed by some of the other towns of the county, and thus the whole county will be set in an uproar, which may produce tumults and riots, and perhaps dangerous insurrections; so that this bill plainly tends to the disadvantage and confusion of the publick, and consequently is one of that sort of private jobbs which I have called infamous.

Therefore, Sir, if you resolve to treat this bill as it deserves; if you resolve to restore quiet to the county of *Bucks*, and to reconcile the minds of the people to one another; if you resolve to prevent the like disturbance in any other county for the future; you must refuse this bill a second reading. In so doing, whatever some wrong-headed ministers may think, you will do a piece of signal service to every future as well as our present minister, by furnishing them with an excuse for refusing to adopt any such infamous jobbs, as ambition or private interest may prompt their friends or assistants to undertake.

[*This* DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the Westminster Journal, N°. 342.

THE publick curiosity had not for many years been raised so high, and kept so long in suspence, by any other work expected from the press, as it has been by the account of the *voyage round the world in the years* 1740, 1, 2, 3, 4, *by* George Anson, *Esq*; The extraordinary circumstances and various successes attending that voyage; the fortune that hath since followed, and the honours that have rewarded, the commander in chief; the merit of several of his inferior officers, which has been shewn in many signal instances in the stations they have been advanced to; the desire of new information concerning seas and countries so little or imperfectly known; the accuracy expected in a piece so long preparing for the light, compiled from original papers, and published under lord *Anson*'s own direction: All these sufficiently justified the impatient desire excited on this occasion, and the greedy pursuit of gratification as soon as the publication of the book put the means of it in our power.

It happens but very seldom, that our enjoyments bear an adequate proportion to our hopes and expectations. Perhaps they have done so in respect to this book more than on most occasions of the same nature: For it must be confessed, that few volumes contain such variety of entertainment for the reader's amusement, or such a series of nautical observations, made with all the circumstances of authenticity, for the use of future navigators in this longest and least frequented of all voyages.

The beginning of this history, by a modest detail of facts, exposes the scandalous behaviour of those in power in the year 1740, which clog'd the expedition with those obstructions which in a great measure defeated the effect of it, and were the occasion of the loss of so many lives, and almost the total destruction of that part of his

his majesty's navy employed in this at first well-concerned enterprize. Tho' we are not expresly told who was the chief cause of these delays, and the author of the trafficking and other discouraging schemes that produced them; Sir *Charles Wager*, the first lord of the *Admiralty* at that time, seems to be honourably acquitted of them.

Among these discouraging schemes, that of putting the commodore off with invalids instead of able-bodied men, and even the most infirm of those invalids, and they too in scarce half the number required, is a most flagrant instance how far the publick service has been prostituted to the narrow and selfish views of particular men, and a justification of the strongest satire that has ever been published against the corrupt administration of government.

The dividing a plan of operations, which had been so laid that it must almost have ruined, or at least have brought suddenly to reason, our then only enemy; the resolving to execute but half of it, and delaying that half till the enemy had notice and time to prepare for its defeat, which all the vigilance of the commodore could not have prevented without the concurrence of unforeseen accidents; are testimonies that we have not been wrong in our judgment, that we have not been influenced by malevolence, or a mercenary spirit of scandal, when we pronounced our worst enemies to be at home, and charged on the *British* c—b—t, rather than on the councils or forces of the house of *Bourbon*, the prolongation of the war, the misfortunes that have attended it, and our inability, now that our wealth is far exhausted, to command such terms of peace, as will for the future secure our trade and marine supremacy.

It was not my design, to give an analysis of this curious performance. Let me only tell the artists of my country, who may not have seen the book, that the flowery poet and the landskip painter will find a large field for imagination in the small islands of *Juan-Fernandez* and *Tinian*; that never were such subjects for storm-pieces, as the passage round *Cape-Horn* will afford, and that a tragick muse, of the temper of her that inspired *Otway*, may shake our souls by entering into the story of *Orellana* and his companions, *&c.*

Letter from Hugh Montgomery, *Esq; concerning the distemper'd cattle.*

THE distemper amongst the horned cattle had taken off upwards of 40 in this village, before it began with mine; the first that took it I order'd *Venice* treacle, the bigness of a wallnut, to be mixed with a wine glass of common brandy, and put into two quarts of hot small-beer, and immediately given; next morning the beast was better; I ordered a lump of tar as big as an egg, with oil of turpentine, in the afternoon; but from thence the beast was worse and died. Next day I had 3 others taken ill, I ordered the *Venice* treacle, as above, to be given every day, and at noon warm water whitened with oatmeal, and at night somewhat thicker; they recovered fast. My man had one taken the same way, and used as I had ordered, and recovered. The vicar had a cow the same way, and recovered; and I had a cow ill and used the same, and recovered: So that hitherto, out of 7 but the first died, as I believe, by giving the tar upon the *Venice* treacle. How far others may use this method with success, is humbly offered (and pray God may have the like success) by

North-Cave, June 12, 1748. *East-Riding*, *Yorkshire*. *Hugh Montgomery.*

The

The Westminster Journal *of* May 28, *gives us the following extracts from a* 2d *letter to a noble Lord, containing a plan for effectually uniting and sincerely attaching the* Highlanders *to the* British *constitution, and revolution settlement.*

I AM inclined to believe, that *jurisdiction* belongs not *originally* and *properly* to the *crown*, but exists in the crown, as being properly and originally *derived* from the *people*, and bestowed for the service of the people; and if any such maxim as *that* of the *King*'s being the *prime* and *original* cause of *jurisdiction* prevails at this day, I can't look upon it in any other light, than as such another *complimentary fiction* in law, as *that* is, which avers that *the King can do no wrong*; altho' nothing is more certain than that *Kings have done wrong*, and in future times *may do wrong*. From all this I would infer, that as jurisdiction belongs neither *primarily*, nor *originally*, nor *properly* to the *crown*, but is *obtained* and *derived* from the *people*; there exists *no claim*, or *right*, on the side of the *crown*, to the *heretable jurisdictions* in *Scotland*, other than what is founded on the gift and consent of the legislative governors of *Britain*: And that jurisdiction of every kind was *naturally* and *originally*, and is *constitutionally* in the *people*.'—

He then proposes, that the *Scotch* heretable jurisdictions, which are abolish'd, should be supplied by *annual* judges *elected* by the *people*; and proceeds thus:

Annual elections by the people is a practice most *suitable* to a *free* and *legal* government: For, as it is the aim and intention of *such* a government, to obtain *good* and *able* judges and magistrates to dispense justice and execute law; no prince, no ministry, can discern *so* well, or *so* truly, what men are *fit* and *proper* for this purpose, as the people of the several counties and shires, where the *jurisdiction* is. *Ministers* may have wrong heads, or false hearts: *Ministers* may have *partial* affections, or *private* views, and even the best and wisest of ministers may be, and often are, *imposed* on: But the virtue or vice, the honour or infamy, the merit or demerit of particular persons cannot *escape* the notice and observation of the people of the countries, where *they* reside; and, the private interest of each making up the publick interest of the whole, the people *cannot*, in a natural way, fail of doing *justice* to characters; cannot fail of *rewarding* and *honouring* the good, of *rejecting* and *despising* the wicked; because, by acting *thus*, they *secure* and *promote* their *own* interest and happiness.

The *only objection* to this plan, that at present occurs to me, is, that great or rich men may be capable to *corrupt* and *bias* the people in their choice; and the only *proper* answer is, that the votes of the people may *easily* be collected in *such* a manner as to *put it out of the reach* of fortune or power, to deprave or influence the mind. What shame! what disgrace! what ignominy! is reflected on *Britain*, a country which we call the most free and independent under heaven, that *corruption* and *undue* influence and power should *triumphantly* exert itself; *not* in the *Highlands*, *not* at the utmost verge and outlines of the island, but *universally*, in *every* county, upon *every* occasion and opportunity of publick election and popular choice, when so *expedient*, so *certain*, so *approved* a remedy is at hand, as is *that* of the *ballot*!

Part of a letter from Mr. William Arderon, *F. R. S. to Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. concerning the formation of* Pebbles.

Dear Sir,

IN my late searches after sands, pebbles, and other fossils, in our county of *Norfolk*, I made such occasional observations on the situation and condition of the several bodies

I met with, as reason must, I think, suggest to every man that considers them.—If a relation of true facts, and conclusions naturally deducible therefrom may prove acceptable, they are intirely at your service.

In all *strata* of pebbles, that I have yet examined, there are some which are broken, and whose pieces lie together, or very near each other; but, as bodies of such hardness could not be broken without some considerable force or violence, their situation implies, that they suffered such force or violence as broke their parts asunder, in or near the place where they at present lie.

Others again have had pieces broken from them, tho' not the least fragment of those pieces can now be found: From whence we must conclude, that whatever might be the cause of their fracture, they must either have been broken at some place distant from where they now lie, or the pieces broken from them must at some time or other have been removed to some distant place.

Several of these pieces of broken pebbles have their edges and corners so very sharp, that it seems as if they had never been removed from the place where they received the damage. Others have their sides and corners so blunted, rounded, and worn away, that one cannot help imagining they must have been very roughly tossed backwards and forwards against other hard bodies, and that too with great violence, or for a very long continuance; since, without a great deal of friction, such hard bodies could scarcely have been reduced to the forms they are now found in.

It may possibly be objected, that these pieces of stones grew in the figure wherein they now appear; but I am fully satisfied, that any man who will take the pains to examine these bodies carefully, will soon be convinced, from their veins, or grain, or coats, which surround each other, somewhat like the different years growth in trees, that they must once have been compleat and intire: And this will be more A fully evident, if they are compared with a stone broken by art.

Among these *strata* of pebbles are several fragments of various kinds of marble, various kinds of sandstone, and various kinds of *gypsum* (tho' this part of the kingdom af- B fordeth no such thing;) most of which have attained the hardness of the very hardest of our pebbles, as it should seem, by lying amongst them.

Such pebbles as are found here in *strata* near the surface of the earth, are much more brittle, and break C easier without comparison, than those which lie in deeper *strata*: For, if the first of these fall, but with their own weight, upon any other stone, from the height of 3 or 4 feet, they will break very frequently in ten or a dozen pieces; D whereas such as are found deep in the earth will endure being thrown against one another with all the force one can give, and that too 20 times perhaps, before the least splinter of them can be broken off.

I have constantly found, that the E more clean and transparent the sands are with which our pebbles are mix'd, the more beautiful the pebbles themselve are, however different their colours be.

It is wonderful to observe and consider, with what amazing skill the F Creator of all things hath disposed the different *strata* of the earth, to serve the purposes of his wisdom.

The vegetable mould or surface of the earth is compounded or made up of sands, clays, marls, G loams, rotten stalks, and leaves of herbs, *&c.* serving as a proper bed and covering, as well as a receptacle and conductor of moisture, to the roots of trees and plants in general.

Sands

Sands and pebbles may be consider'd as drains for carrying off the redundant moisture, to where it may be ready to supply the place of what is continually rising in exhalations; but, lest the *strata* of sand should be too thick, small ones of clay are often placed between, and seem intended to prevent this moisture from departing too far from where it may prove of general use. And, lest these curious but thin partitions of clay should give way, by their softness, for the particles of sand to insinuate into them, and thereby let the moisture pass through, thin crusts of a ferrugineous substance are placed above and beneath each of these clayey *strata*, and serve effectually to keep the clay and sand asunder.

The observations you have now read must be understood to relate to the county of *Norfolk* only; for I have never had any opportunity of searching the bowels of the earth in other places; but the general uniformity of nature makes me suppose the situation and circumstances of pebbles, sands, *&c.* in other countries may not be very different.

From Old England, June 4.

IN all countries where the people have the happiness to enjoy any *social liberty*, there is nothing more necessary for the security of that happiness, than a *due disposal* of all publick offices and employments; for when the governors or magistrates shew no regard to merit, service, or capacity; when they bestow all the offices and places in their gift upon their own relations, menial servants, pimps, or buffoons, the publick service will of course suffer by the incapacity, negligence, or avarice of those employed; and the least publick misfortune will drive the people to despair, and make them resolve to chuse for themselves an *absolute sovereign*.

We may find many examples in history for confirming the truth of this maxim, and the late revolution in the *United Provinces* is a new one, which well deserves the attention of every man, who has any share in the government of *Great Britain*. The *Stadtholder* of the *United Provinces* is not, I know, by their constitution, an *absolute sovereign*, and the natural justice and mildness of the present P. of *Orange* is such, that from him they have nothing to fear; but they have already vested him with such prerogatives as may enable some one of his successors to render their supreme assembly, called the *states general*, as submissive as ever the *senate of Rome* was to the arbitrary will of their tyrannical *emperors*; which a people, so jealous of their liberties as the *Dutch* are, would never have done, if they had not been drove to it by the selfish conduct of the late governors of their republick in the disposal of offices, and the danger they were exposed to by the *French* invasion.

This selfish disposal of all offices and employments we are in a great measure guarded against by our constitution; because the king has the sole and absolute disposal of all offices and employments in our army and navy, and of most of those in our civil government. Our great officers of state in their several departments are, 'tis true, allowed to recommend, and it is fit it should be so; but the king may chuse whether he will take their recommendation, and he ought to refuse it, when he finds it to be in favour of some relation, menial servant, pimp, or buffoon, without any regard to the merit, capacity, or publick services of the person so recommended.

This security, he says, we may be depriv'd of, if the members of both houses should become wholly selfish and regardless of the publick good: Then we should have cowardly or ignorant officers in our fleets and armies, and all the posts in our civil government wou'd be fill'd with men of no capacity, or no integrity. But he is glad this is not our case at present.

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his majesty's* NAVY *on the heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on* Dec. 31, 1747.

HEADS *of the Naval Estimates.*	*Particulars.* L. s. d.	*Total.* L. s. d.
Wear and tare, ordinary and transports.		
DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	1507698 18 6	2148400 19 2
To pay off and discharge bills register'd on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	18290 4 6	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747, as also to several bills of exchange	170470 12 11	
To his majesty's yards and rope-yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	436538	
For half pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	15403 3 3	
Seamens Wages.		
Due, to the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	371800 7 4½	2820271 14 0½
To ships in sea pay, on the abovesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747.	2408883	
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	39588 6 8	
Victualling debt as per *estimate received from those commissioners,* viz.		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	20970 14 3	744535 5 10
For paying off all the bills enter'd on their course	658631 7 6	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid *Dec.* 31, 1747.	18913 8 3	
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	18168 10 2	
To the officers, workmen and labourers employ'd at the several ports	27851 5 8	
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per *estimate received from those commissioners.*		
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service	— — — —	88415 12 0
The total amounts to — — — — —	— — — —	5801623 11 0¾
From whence deducting the money in the treasurers hands, as on the other side	— — — —	328249 14 3
The debt will then be — — — —	— — — —	5473373 16 9¾
N. B. In this debt is included for freight of transports between *Jan.* 1, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747.	91496 16 3	135434 7 6
And it appears, by an account receiv'd from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between *Jan.* 1, 1746, and *Dec.* 31, 1747, amounts to	43937 11 3	
The parliament having voted the sum of 135434*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* towards discharging this debt of transports, the same is to be deducted.		
The nett debt of the navy is	— — — —	5337939 9 3¾

There was remaining in the hands of the late and present treasurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1747, *in money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid debt of the navy.*

To what treasurers hands.	In MONEY.	Wear and tare ordinary and transp. L. s. d.	On the HEADS of Seamens wages. L. s. d.	Victuals. L. s. d.	Total. L. s. d.
Executors of T. Chaterhouse, Esq;	In money	2672 12 5 ½	1 0 6	152 8 11 ¼	3545 13 7
	Do towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen	— — — —	719 11 8 ¼	— — — —	
Executrix of Sir C. Wager	In money	2194 13 9	628 17 3 ¼	37 17 1 ¼	3374 13 8
	Do towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen	— — — —	513 5 6	— — — —	
Will. Corbet, Esq;	In money	3875 10 9 ½	6173 4 6	98 1 8	10411 8 6 ½
	Do towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen	— — — —	264 11 7	— — — —	
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart.	In money	7993 2 6 ¼	80 2 8 ½	1826 10 8	10565 13 10 ¾
	Do towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen	— — — —	665 18 0	— — — —	
Rt. Hon. G. Dodington, Esq;	In money	182687 16 1 ¼	64781 8 3 ½	24443 4 7 ½	300352 4 6 ¾
	Do towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen	— — — —	28439 15 6 ½	— — — —	
		199423 15 7 ½	102267 15 7 ½	26558 3 0	328249 14 3

Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of PHYSICK, *continued from* p.219.

125. THE earth attracting the fluids of ether and air, with which and its own exhalations it forms the general atmosphere, the density, weight, elasticity, &c. whereof are greatest at its surface, where the attraction is strongest, and decrease in receding therefrom, until they vanish and are lost in that universal medium, the ether: The terrestrial, atmosphere being ever strongly saturated and agitated by the ethereal or solar rays, like a dense, warm, elastick covering investing and strongly compressing the whole surface of the earth, keeps it in a constant vibrating motion, and endow'd with proper degrees of heat, which, like a body in degestion, is continually emiting copious vapours and exhalations, which become

come alternately rais'd and precipitated, or circulated between the atmosphere and earth, which is render'd thereby a proper nursery and habitation for the generation and production of animals and vegetables, *&c.*

126. Every individual animal, vegetable, or other body, as well as the earth, hath a proper sphere of attraction, within which the fluids of ether and air being condens'd, form round each body a distinct atmosphere, so much the more dense and elastick, the nearer to the body. This particular atmosphere (consisting chiefly of ether, air and the effluvia exhaling out of the body) peculiarly belonging to each body, is of different extents, densities, and qualities in proportion to the attractive powers, *&c.* originally inherent in each species of bodies, which atmosphere, like a warm, elastick, heavy mould, matrix or bandage, enveloping and strongly compressing the bodies of animals and vegetables outwardly, with a variable degree of pressure, is one principal cause of the circulation, and serves to keep them in a constant oscillatory motion and progressive mutation from one state to another. The particular atmosphere of each animal and vegetable, by being in contact with the body, becoming hotter and rarer than the remoter ether and air, must be continually changing place therewith, and carrying off with it the vapours perspiring out of the body, whereby a constant succession and circulation of fresh ether and air is maintain'd round all bodies, without which the perspirable matter issuing thereout, finding no discharge, would put an invincible stop to the circulation and life of animals, vegetables and fire.

127. The earth and atmosphere being strongly impregnated with ether, are the two general magazines for supplying animals and vegetables therewith, there being a constant reciprocal circulation of ether, more or less, between the earth and atmosphere, and likewise between the earth and every animal and vegetable; and as the circulation of the ether is render'd stronger or weaker by the different exciting force of the sun, in the several seasons, and by day and night, accordingly animals, *&c.* put on different appearances, and manifest greater or less degrees of life, health, sickness, *&c.* at those times and seasons.

128. The earth being an oblate spheroid, revolves together with its atmosphere about its axis once in 24 hours, at the rate of about 1600 feet in one second of time, by the constant impulsive action of the sun, that immense body of concentrated ether or elementary fire; the ether or matter of light circumfused every where round him, is kept ever agitated with an intense vibrative motion, propagated successively therein with incredible velocity, and to immense distances, and being determin'd into parallel rectilinear rays, serves to enlighten and warm the whole solar system. As the earth by the diurnal motion presents the several parts of its surface successively to the sun, they receive a brisk oscillatory motion from the ethereal rays falling thereon (as may be plainly seen by looking horizontally upon the earth's surface, when the sun shines thereon in the summer) so that the earth's surface, from its extreme swift motion, and the attrition it receives from the rays of light impinging thereon, becomes thereby constantly excited, in like manner as an artificial glass spheroid, used for exhibiting the common phenomena of electricity in experimental courses, becomes excited by bringing a hot body near one side of it, and put in a state of communicating electricity or the ether, whereby all animals and vegetables are constantly more or less electrified, or have the ether kept circulating re-

reciprocally between them and the earth. But as the velocity of the earth's diurnal motion is vastly greater than can be given to any artificial glass sphere, its electrifying force and effects, so far as they depend on the velocity of motion, must be proportionally greater also. And here likewise the velocity of the earth's annual progressive motion in its orbit may be consider'd as a conjunct co-operating cause.

129. Animals, vegetables and all other bodies, that either move upon the earth's surface, or are rooted and grow therein, are really and properly to be consider'd as conductors of electricity in respect of the earth, which by revolving daily round its axis, and having its surface successively apply'd and excited by the ethereal rays falling thereon, becomes the great universal electrifying spheroid, serving to electrify or communicate the ether to all bodies on its surface; which reciprocal circulation of the ether between the earth and the bodies thereon, is stronger or weaker in proportion to the exciting causes, and the different force of the sun's influence upon the earth's surface, which becomes stronger or weaker in proportion as the rays fall more or less oblique upon it, and as the several parts of its surface have a greater or less velocity: Thus the velocity of the diurnal motion being greatest at the equator, and decreasing from thence to each pole, from which concurring causes the ether is much more excited and circulates more strongly between the earth and all bodies upon its surface within the tropicks, or annual path of the sun; whence it comes to pass, that all animals and vegetables become more strongly electrified (or more properly etherified) and have the growth and expansion of their solids accelerated, and arrive much sooner at their full growth, maturity and final dissolution, than those who live in greater latitudes.

130. From these principles it is manifest the earth is in a continual state of exciting and communicating the ether to the whole atmosphere, and to all bodies on its surface; which ether thus universally diffused by the earth, serves as the general ferment, spirit and cause of action in matter, whereby all bodies are kept in a constant oscillating motion, and disposed to undergo those fluxionary changes necessary to their generation, growth and corruption; and from these same principles we can account most rationally for many of the most abstruse appearances in nature, as the production of meteors, vapours, exhalations, rain, thunder, lightning, ignes-fatui, aurora-borealis, wind, water-spouts, tails of comets, *&c.*

131. All animal bodies (besides being constantly electeriz'd, or rather etheriz'd by the earth) are naturally of themselves, by virtue of their structure and mechanism, constantly in a state of exciting and communicating electricity or the ether more or less, from the vital force and action, with the vibrating tonick motion of their solids. Thus animals and vegetables are subject always more or less to a state of heat, fire or burning, in proportion to their different attractive powers, and the density of the ether therein, which is different in the same body at different times; so that animals and vegetables, like to a culinary fire, are constantly wasting and repairing, the chyle, ether and air being forced thro' the lacteal vessels of animals and the roots of vegetables by the pressure of the air, *&c.* to supply the waste of the animal and vegetable fluids, in like manner as the fuel serves to maintain the circulation and life of artificial fire. The foregoing principles furnish the best account of those singular instances of sympathy and antipathy, or attraction and repulsion, which some persons have to certain objects, and why yawning is catching, as also for

for that kind of vital fire, phosphorus, or electricity, observable in the glow-worm, and in the eyes of some animals, as cats, rattlesnakes, &c. by which the latter are said to fascinate, or rather electrize their prey; and likewise the force of the mother's imagination in marking the fœtus, &c.

132. If all bodies had an equal quantity of ether, air and elasticity in their composition, and in the particular atmosphere investing them, none of the usual phenomena of electricity could be made appear sensible by any experiments; but as every individual body and its particular atmosphere, hath a greater or less quantity of ether and elasticity, in proportion to the different densities, attractive and repelling powers in each species of bodies; from the different quantity of which principles, *viz.* ether, air and elasticity, in the composition of bodies, arises their distinction into elastick and unelastick, as also into electrick and non-electrick; hence it comes to pass, that a non-electrick being suspended or insulated by an original electrick, the ether or electrical power may be condensed and accumulated upon the non electrick body or conductor, until the atmosphere of the non-electrick, is saturated as strongly with ether, as that of the original electrick body, by which it is circumscribed and terminated; but if any more ether is thrown upon the non-electrick above that quantity, it becomes dissipated into the air, earth, or other ambient bodies. The ether is communicated from the electrizing to the electriz'd bodies or conductors, let them be ever so many, tho' not instantaneously, yet with incredible celerity, and with the same velocity as light is propagated from the sun.

133. To obviate an apparent objection to this doctrine it may be necessary to observe, that, as there are no bodies perfectly elastick or unelastick, and as the laws relating thereto hold true only in proportion as the bodies partake more or less of these two properties; so, in like manner, neither the earth, atmosphere, or any animal, are perfectly electrick or non-electrick bodies, but partaking of these two opposite qualities in different degrees; whereby providence, as in all other things, hath wisely temper'd and restrain'd the power of the earth's electricity (by a just alloy of its opposite quality) within such limits as are necessary and compatible with animal life; so that its effects, though both constant and necessary to animals, are not however so strong (excepting in particular cases) as to be sensible, or disturb their natural quiet and ease.

134. The principle here advanced, of the earth's being in a continual state of exerting and communicating electricity to all bodies upon its surface, appears moreover to suggest some probable hypothesis for discovering the cause of magnetism; as both these powers may probably be found to have some mutual relation and connexion; the earth being both the great electrical, as well as the great magnetical spheroid.

135. Electricity (which ought much more properly to be called ethericity, as being nothing but the ether properly modified and put in motion by excited electrick bodies) having a very sensible stimulating force and effect, was first of all proposed by the author, as useful for preserving the health, and curing the diseases of animals and vegetables. The truth whereof is demonstrable from the laws of the animal oeconomy, and the mechanism and structure of the animal solids, with the nature and contrary effects of stimuli, as well of the grateful, as of the dolorifick kind; as hath been confirm'd by some late experiments: But the efficacy and success of this new method of applying the ether for promoting perspiration, &c. needs no proof or demonstration, if we only consider, that the ether is an essential

essential part in the composition both of the solids and fluids of animals and vegetables, and is the most catholick agent by which the Author of nature accomplishes all the alterations respecting their generation, growth, health, diseases, and dissolution, *&c.* The many great uses of electricity, or more properly the ether rightly applied, the author hath proposed by way of queries in the *Magazines* for *March* and *April*, 1747; and the divers methods of applying the ether to the body and its parts, either singly by itself, or in conjunction with the vapours and effluvia of other bodies, with the salutary good effects following therefrom, have also been shewn in general in this treatise, but more fully and particularly in the *Magazines* for *May*, *June* and *July*, 1747.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Of some Hyperboles *in* Pope's Homer. *By the author of* Quintilian's Complaint. (*See* Mag. *for* 1735, p. 40.)

AN *hyperbole*, used with discretion, is a noble and majestick figure in rhetorick; it pleases, and surprizes at the same time; but if it be not us'd with caution, it becomes *monstrous*, or *ridiculous*. I have a great esteem for Mr. *Pope*'s writings, not only as a *poet*, but also as a master of the *English tongue*; yet, as diamonds have their *flaws*, and there are *spots* in the most glorious of all visible bodies, the sun, so I cannot think that celebrated author's works without their faults. I am going to give an instance or two in the *hyperbole*, which I think cannot be defended by any rules in criticism.

The first is this, taken from the fifth book of the *Iliad*, where *Æneas* kills the two brothers, *Crethon* and *Orsilochus*.

Prostrate on earth their beauteous bodies lay,
Like mountain firs, as tall and straight as they.

The words, *as tall and straight as they*, have the air of a false sublime, and are contrary to *Longinus*'s direction, in the use of this figure; who says, that *those hyperboles are the best, which carry in them the least appearance of an hyperbole*. Besides, his original has only ἐλάτησιν ἐοικότε; ὑψηλῆσι, i. e. *like lofty firs*.

A second instance I shall quote from the eighth book of the *Odyssey*, where describing a dance of the *Phæacians*, he says,

Light bounding from the earth, at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies.

This is really *monstrous*. The *hyperbole*, as *Longinus* again observes, is intirely destroy'd, and *loses all its force, as the string of a bow, by being strain'd too far*. If any, in defence of such *hyperboles*, should urge some examples from *holy writ*, as that passage in *Deut.* i. 28. where it is said, *The cities are great, and walled up to heaven*: Here the genius of the *eastern languages* is to be consider'd; which are full of pomp, and amplification, and are no standard for the purity of ours. Were we to copy after their *sublime*, our stile would become, in many cases, ridiculous and bombastick. Besides, the *Greek* of *Homer*, whom Mr. *Pope* was translating, the μαρμαρυγὰς ποδῶν, i. e. *the vibrating splendors of their feet*, does not in the least countenance that extravagance of expression, that our *English Homer* falls into.

Protest of the imperial minister at Aix-la-Chapelle, *after the preliminaries were sign'd by the ministers of* Great Britain, France *and the* States-General.

HIS majesty the king of *Great Britain*, and their high mightinesses the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, having thought fit to conclude with *France* preliminary articles for peace, without the know-

ledge and participation of her majesty the empress-queen, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of her said majesty cannot dispense with himself from protesting by the present act, as he has already done verbally, in the strongest and most solemn manner, against those preliminaries, and against every thing contain'd therein that is prejudicial to her majesty's interests.

Nevertheless, as her majesty the empress, ever since the commencement of the present troubles of *Europe*, has constantly testified her ardent desire to see a general peace restored, the underwritten declares, that with a view to obtain so desirable an end, and put a period to the horrors and calamities which so many nations have but too long experienced, her majesty condescends to grant, even at her expence, a temporary establishment for the most serene infant Don *Philip*, until, by a vacancy of the throne of *Naples*, or that of *Spain*, that prince may succeed to either of those two kingdoms.

The underwritten however declares, that her imperial majesty agrees to that establishment on the footing abovemention'd, upon no other condition, than that all the cessions she made by the treaty of *Worms*, in favour of the king of *Sardinia*, be revoked and annulled, and her majesty the empress put again in possession of the towns, territories and districts contain'd in the said cessions. It is most evident, that the high contracting parties in the treaty of *Worms*, having made the same with no other view than to prevent any further settlement of the house of *Bourbon* in *Italy*; and the empress in particular having been obliged to make the cessions in question, only from that motive, and in consideration of the advantages promised her in return for them, reason and equity do not permit, that her majesty should be held to engagements so burdensome to her, whilst, instead of procuring her the advantages that were stipulated in her favour, they directly overthrow the end, the basis, and the foundation of the treaty, by the new sacrifices which are required of her majesty for the infant's establishment.

'Tis on the terms of this declaration, that the underwritten is ready to treat with the ministers of the powers concern'd, and concur immediately in a general armistice, as well as in all other measures that may be deem'd reasonable for accelerating the salutary work of peace.

By this temperament peace may be made, without any being a loser thereby but her majesty alone; every other expedient, instead of answering the end one ought to have in view in a reconciliation, which is to restore a good understanding with enemies, and increase confidence among allies, will produce nothing but effects diametrically opposite.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *May* 4, 1748. *N. S.*

(Sign'd) *C. Kaunitz Rittberg.*

However, the count *de Kaunitz*, notwithstanding this smart protest, did sign the preliminaries on the 25th of the same month, purely and simply. (*See p.* 235.) And according to a letter from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, if the courts of *Madrid* and *Turin* accede, as the latter has already done, (*see p.* 235.) 'tis because they can't do otherwise; and that is likewise the very reason why the court of *Vienna* accedes; for, in the main, they are all three dissatisfy'd, and not without cause.

From the Westminster Journal, June 4.

Mr. Touchit,

AS we are now at the eve of a *peace* with our old enemies (which how long it will last let their known and avow'd *perfidiousness* decide) it is high time, one might think, that our rulers, and such as are

are at the *helm*, ſhould bethink themſelves a little, and look after a latent fire ſilently kindling amongſt us, which, if not quenched betimes, will infallibly conſume at laſt, and utterly deſtroy our church, the proteſtant religion, our liberties, *&c.*

You will find it no hard matter to underſtand my meaning. The reſtleſs and indefatigable ſpirit of the *papiſts* to overthrow our conſtitution, and extirpate the proteſtant religion in theſe kingdoms, and to bring upon us their damnable idolatry, is ſo very well known, that it is to many thinking and ſincere chriſtians a matter of the greateſt wonder, to ſee the g——t ſo regardleſs of the progreſs that *popery* daily makes, in open defiance of all laws hitherto enacted for the proteſtant religion againſt their helliſh deſigns.

I would not be thought hereby to arraign the wiſdom of our g——rs: I would only lay before them the apparent danger of any remiſſneſs at this juncture in the execution of the preſent laws againſt all popiſh prieſts, jeſuits, and others, who not only ſwarm in this great city, but daily increaſe in numbers in all parts of the kingdom, enſnaring and perverting, with unwearied diligence and aſſiduity, the ignorant, the wavering and unwary, by their abominable doctrines, and making them *proſelytes* (and what they call *converts*) to popery, and thereby making them moſt inveterate and bitter enemies to his m——y and the proteſtant ſucceſſion, to the overthrowing of all that is dear and valuable to us.

This is no vain ſurmiſe; we all know the boundleſs, the matchleſs villanies the *papiſts* have been guilty of, nay, have prided themſelves in, to get the advantage over proteſtants; and the bloody cruelties they have exerciſed upon us whenever they got the upper-hand: And we have plain indications, that the ſame furious and helliſh ſpirit of miſchief and rage againſt us and our religion, and of rebellion againſt our proteſtant kings, is ready to vent itſelf upon any occaſion they can lay hold of.

Tho' we have always been ſo kind to them as never to moleſt them on account of their religion, we muſt never expect to find any mercy at their hands. It is one of the main articles of their creed, to keep no terms, and ſhew no mercy to *hereticks*; for ſo theſe arrogant idolaters have the impudence to call all proteſtants.

And will our g——rs ſupinely and tamely ſuffer ſuch to go on in their deſtructive attempts?——Will they with a careleſs eye indolently look on, whilſt theſe locuſts of the bottomleſs pit are ſkulking in every corner, plotting our deſtruction?——Are our b——ps and c——y grown ſo lukewarm, that they think it not worth their while to remedy this evil, and apply to the k——g and p————t for a ſpeedy reſtraint on ſuch bold enterprizes?

Are there not wholeſome laws againſt *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* here?——Are there not laws againſt their making of *converts* here? Or do the *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* dare to do the like in *Sweden?*

Are the *popiſh prieſts* and *jeſuits* to be allow'd with impunity to ſet up, in the face of this proteſtant nation, chapels of their own in almoſt every county, in oppoſition to the church and all the laws in being? Or, are the laws for preventing the growth of popery only a *noſe of wax*, as they are pleaſed to ſay of the ſcriptures, the written word of God?

Are thoſe of them, that under the lenity of our laws are permitted to live peaceably and quietly amongſt us in the poſſeſſion of their eſtates: Are they, I ſay, to be allowed to ſend their children abroad to *popiſh ſeminaries*, to be educated in the principles of rebellion, and an indelible hatred and rancour againſt his preſent majeſty

jesty and the protestant succession, with the most inveterate malice to our pure and holy religion? — Is there no stop to be put to these practices, so destructive of the peace and quiet of this kingdom?—Or, are they, indeed, to be countenanc'd and encourag'd in their proceedings, that there never may be wanting a constant and a fit supply of mischievous heads and hearts, whether priests or others, to disturb the peace of these realms, lay our country once more in blood, and at length totally subvert our excellent religion—and bring upon us, in its stead, all the damnable errors and innovations of the *Romish persuasion*, with their inseparable attendants, *slavery*, tyranny and arbitrary power? ———

EVANGELICUS.

Remembrancer, June 11, N°. 27.

TO be fantastical in a fine lady is privilege, in a great lady prerogative: But, tho' custom and false gallantry have left the ladies in possession of a right to be ridiculous, what shall be urged in defence of any male creature, who not only adopts every effeminate foible, but glories in them?

Should it be asked by any villager, who had never been out of the hundred where he was born, (and none but such could ask the question) if we really had any such *epicœnes* amongst us, I would, if possible, persuade him to take a step to town for information; I would lead him to the park, the play, the opera, the c—t, and the parade. In all which places I would entertain him with a view of the scholars, gentlemen, s-n-t rs, and heroes of the age.

Should I farther tell him, that the fate of his country were in the hands of such *things* as these; that they were to be the props of the present age, the fathers of the next, and perhaps the examples of many more; would not this very peasant, knotted as he grew, blush with shame, tremble with fear, and glow with rage, at so dire a prospect?

The politicks of our great state pilots have, in this one fatal particular, become the politicks of the nation. —— Every gay young fellow now-a-days glories in pursuing pleasure as his *summum bonum*.—Hence let our m——l miners sap the constitution below, let the progress they make from day to day be pointed out ever so plainly, still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on, as if no way concerned in the general ruin.—Hence, let nations league against us, let war burst upon us with all its terrors, let the sorceress peace beset us with all her enchantments, — still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on; alike trusting *mercenaries* to save them, and permitting *mercenaries* to undo them.

In storms at sea every passenger rouses himself, and no hand is found too delicate to lend assistance; because all are embarked in the same bottom. The commonwealth is, likewise, a huge bark; and when endanger'd, if every man on board had the eyes of *Argus*, and the hands of *Briareus*, he ought to employ them all for the general preservation.

But we have observed a quite opposite conduct; and provided our mess was serv'd, and our bowl full, have, on all occasions, shewn an utter indifference, whether the ship sunk or swam.

A war is the storm of a state; and from what quarter so ever it blows, it ought to be esteemed a very serious interval by every body on board.

But when we were beset with two wars at once, I appeal to every man's own observation, whether history affords us any parallel instance of a people so thoughtless, and so secure? Did we so much as dream of any reform of manners? Did

Did we addreſs ourſelves to reduce any one article of expence? Did we, as individuals, think it incumbent on us to make the leaſt preparation againſt either of thoſe ſtorms, which at laſt roſe to ſuch a height, as required all our ſtrength and addreſs to weather? On the contrary, did we not wallow, as before, in riot? Did we not continue the ſlaves of luxury? Were not oſtentation and prodigality the great buſineſs of our lives? Did we not eſteem every moment loſt that was diverted from thoſe favourite purſuits, and every monitor impertinent, who endeavoured to rouſe us from that fatal lethargy?

Peace, on the other hand, is that *Halcyon* calm, in which it is ſuppoſed a matter of indifference, if not a claim of right, to throw up all concern for the publick, and to give a looſe to every kind of ſenſuality, even under the very eye of *Cato* himſelf: But when the bark is leaky, and the rigging rotten, the ſtores exhauſted, the mariners mutinous and corrupt, the officers careleſs and unſkilful, and the very pilots ſtudious of nothing but to run away with the ſhip; when ſuch is the ſtate of the commonwealth, even in peace itſelf, a life of frolick and extravagance, ſupineneſs and inſenſibility, is a life of infamy.

Poſſibly, every conceited, libertine young man, and every poſitive, mercenary old one, who has long been hackney'd in the paths of proſtitution, will throw down this paper (if ever it falls into ſuch hands) with an air of ſuperiority and contempt; and cry out, What would this declaimer be at? Is he really ſuch a fool as to love his country? Or, has he the vanity to think he can perſuade others to do the ſame? Does he fancy himſelf to be among the old *Romans*, when avarice and ſenſuality gave the firſt ſhock to their virtue? Or in *Sparta*, when the droſs of *Lycurgus* began firſt to ruſt for want of uſe or value?

And to ſuch interrogatories as the two laſt, it is plain from what has been ſaid, that I cannot give ſuch anſwers as I could wiſh.—But, on the other hand, neither do I think myſelf among the modern *Greeks*, who are born ſlaves, and have neither capacity to form one elevated thought, or ſpirit to take one brave reſolution; or among the degenerate *Italians*, who have loſt the very reliſh of liberty, and, with underſtanding enough to know and feel their wretchedneſs, have not the courage neceſſary to deliver themſelves from it.—Tho' the *Britons* are miſerably depraved, tho' the leproſy of corruption has infected us far and wide, I cannot as yet apprehend our caſe to be deſperate. No, we are ſtill within the call, and, I hope, the reach of virtue; when the echo of her voice is heard even from the ſtage, it generally commands attention, and enforces applauſe; when ſhe addreſſes herſelf to the publick, and, either by word or action, makes herſelf known, that perſon is ſcarce to be found among us, who does not regard her with veneration, and half incline to obey her dictates.—'Tis, therefore, ſtill my ſincere opinion, that no nation in *Europe* has better inſtincts; or, in other words, is more diſpoſed by nature to act up to the nobleſt examples, than our own: Thus among our youth, I mean ſuch as are not debauch'd at the very threſhold of life, we generally find the dawnings of whatever contributes to elevate, and ennoble human nature. But as ſoon as they grow intimate with the world, and obſerve that every individual ſails in a ſeparate bottom, with intereſt for their pilot, and pleaſure for the only port to which they are all bound; when they find ſelfiſh maxims every where propagated, and whatever tends purely and ſimply

to

to the good of ſociety, expoſed, ridiculed, and condemn'd, as little better than downright *Quixotiſm*, and what ought to be puniſhed with *Bedlam*, they have not firmneſs enough to oppoſe their own ſenſe to that of the age; but, as they cannot turn the tide, give way to it, purſue the ſame gay voyage with the reſt, and, provided they ſteer their own barks in ſafety, laugh at the wrecks that happen to others.

This, I muſt own, is but a melancholy picture; but, to our great misfortune, 'tis taken from the life: As, therefore, the preſent ſtate of our publick affairs is likely to be attended with very ſerious conſequences, it is not only ſeaſonable, but neceſſary, to give this timely warning, and call upon the patriot in particular, if there are any yet remaining who have a right to anſwer to that venerable name, to make good his title to it, by devoting ſome part of his time to, and placing ſome part of his pleaſure in, the ſervice of his country.

To be of conſequence to the publick, a man ſhould be amiable in private life; and whoever would puniſh the faults of a miniſter, ſhould firſt qualify himſelf to proſecute by amending his own. *Cromwell* in his family, as well as the field, reſembled a *Spartan*; having no vices of his own, he was authoriz'd to give no quarter to thoſe of others. Whoever, therefore, whether friend or foe to thoſe in power, would be thought to conſult the welfare of *Great Britain*, let them endeavour, in earneſt, to put a ſtop to the licentious manners of the times, let them correct, if poſſible, the extravagance of youth, and venality of age: 'Tis from theſe two fatal ſprings the venom flows, that has already more than half ruined our conſtitution; and, unleſs theſe are purified, we can never hope for a thorough cure.

I ſhall add no more than this: *Cræſus* being aſk'd by *Cyrus*, how he ſhould effectually enſlave a nation he had conquer'd, anſwer'd, *By debauching their manners. By letting looſe intemperance among them. The chains of luxury are the eaſieſt borne, and the hardeſt to break of any in the world.*

A diſſertation on the STONE, *addreſſed to Sir* T. de Veaux, *phyſician to queen* Katherine, *and F. R. S.*

AS I was peruſing ſome of Mr. *Leeuwenhoeck*'s papers, I found ſeveral ſorts of trials that he had made upon ſuch ſtones as were taken out of a man's bladder when he was cut. He put one of theſe ſtones in a glaſs receiver, and, by the ſtrength of fire, extracted out of it the volatile ſalt and oil; upon this extract he poured clean rain-water, which preſently mixed with it; then giving time to the water to evaporate in part, there remained an inexpreſſible number of ſalt particles, all ſo very little that many thouſands of them would perhaps not have amounted to the bulk of an ordinary grain of ſand; ſo that their various figures were altogether imperceptible, even with the beſt microſcope. But by ſome particles which had remained ſticking at the ſides of the vial, he obſerved that many of them were oblong, thick in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at both ends; others reſembled little parallelograms, and others again had the figure of a trapezium, a pentagon, and heptagon; but they were all as glittering and bright as cryſtal. He kept that water ſeveral days in his cloſet, and perceived that it did not evaporate but with great difficulty.

He likewiſe pour'd clean rain-water on the caput mortuum, or the remaining parts of the ſtone, which lay burnt to pieces at the bottom of the receiver. Then draining thoſe aſhes, by giving paſſage to the water, he obſerved in it, after

after it was partly evaporated, a prodigious number of fixed ſalt particles, which in many places coagulated together in the form of the ſun-flower, however ſo as that each of them preſerved its proper figure. Other ſalt particles lay unevenly upon one another, and others again ſeparately. Some would grow liquid by a moderate heat, and the heat abating revert again into ſalt particles; but a ſtrong fire made them harder, and thoſe that were like the ſun-flower were altogether unchangeable.

He mixed of his blood with the water drained out of the caput mortuum, and perceived that by this mixture the globules of blood, which gave it a red colour, took moſt of them a particular figure, as if by a foreign heat the natural moiſture had been driven out of them. He alſo mixed of his blood with that water, in which the volatile ſalt was melted; whereupon followed ſuch a change in the globules of blood, as that they were no longer diſtinguiſhable, eſpecially when the quantity of the water exceeded by much that of the blood.

The volatile oil extracted by that diſtillation is yellow, and mixed with ſo many ſalt particles that it is not fluid.

Both volatile and fixed ſalt particles are as bright as cryſtal, but all ſo very hard that they do not melt by cold and wet weather; neither have they any conformity with the particles of common ſalt, which tho' ever ſo well diſtilled preſerve their own original figures, and are eaſily melted by the moiſture of the air.

Amongſt the volatile ſalt is an earthy matter that will not incorporate with water, nor change its nature even by diſtillation.

The ſtone before the diſtillation, is to the remaining aſhes or caput mortuum, as 29 to 10; ſo that 19 parts are either conſumed or go over to the volatile ſalt and oil. Water being poured on the ſaid aſhes and drained out of them, they loſe again two parts; ſo that upon the whole there remains but 8 parts of 29. The ſame proportion and phenomena, our author has obſerved in 4 or 5 other ſtones, which he has diſtilled or calcined in the like manner.

He took one of theſe ſtones uncalcined, broke it with a hammer, and reduced part of it into a fine powder, whereupon he poured clean water, and made it boil in a receiver, that ſome of the volatile, and fixed ſalts might incorporate with it. The liquor being cold, and the groſs matter ſunk to the bottom of the glaſs, he mixed of his blood with the water that ſwam on the ſuperficies, and obſerved no other change in it but ſuch as common water uſes to make in blood, *viz.* to dilute, or make it thinner. However afterwards, he perceived in this water a vaſt number of volatile ſalts, of incredible ſmallneſs.

Mr. *Leeuwenhoek* has not only obſerved, with his microſcopes, the figure of the inſenſible ſalt particles, whether volatile or fixed, but alſo the ſhape of the ſtones themſelves. Even thoſe that appear ſmootheſt are made up of ſcales, or little thin leaves, lying upon each other, and are ſeen thro' the magnifying glaſs as a heap of ſmall grains of ſand, glittering here and there, by reaſon of the ſalts mixed amongſt them, which alſo are apparent on the ſides or extremities of theſe ſcales.

Theſe obſervations would be as profitable as curious, if they could bring us to a right underſtanding of the cauſes and nature of the ſtone.

The hardeſt ſtones, as marble and diamonds, are not one ſolid and continued body, but an aggregate of ſeveral corpuſcles to a vaſt and indefinite

indefinite number, which the more compact and contiguous they are, or the less pores they have amongst them, the harder and heavier is the whole. But what is most admirable of all is, that hard and heavy bodies preserve these qualities, even in insensible particles; for it is known, that not only wood, but the very marble and diamonds, have some certain grains or veins, that is, a determinate tendency of their fibres, or of the thin plates they are made of, along which they may be easily split if the workman hits them. On the other side we know not but that it is the same moisture of the earth, which entering the pores of a seed, swells it up to a plant; being transformed into the substance of the said plant, the same moisture, I say, that joining itself to the principles of a stone, serves to cause its increase. This conjecture is as probable as any physical hypothesis; for we see in a little spot of ground a stone and a plant growing together; neither have we any reason to doubt whether the drops of rain that fall upon it be of the same nature; nor can we presume any diversity of soil in such a little spot of earth, considering the small depth to which the rain penetrates. Add to this, that it is not possible to conceive how the various complication of the moist particles of the earth, supposed to be homogeneous, can produce bodies of such different natures, as are herbs, plants, trees, stones, metals, minerals, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, May 27, 1748.

YEsterday there appeared a very remarkable phenomenon in the Sky, to the great Surprize of the whole city, at eight o'clock. It remained till ten in the following manner, *viz.* on the right of the sun there was a large circus, resembling the colours of a rainbow, but more bright, which was crossed in 3 places with a flaming colour, mixed with an azure blue; with streamers interspersed, and others darting out from the outermost circle, like a glory. The compass of the whole to the naked eye seemed to occupy the space of 50 yards. During its continuance the sun was very bright, the sky clear, and the air quite serene, no rain for 48 hours before, nor since.

'Twas reported, that the like appearance was seen in two or three different places in the north of *Scotland*, the same day.

On this occasion we shall insert, from the Philosophical Transactions, *the following observation of an* uncommon gleam *of* light *proceeding from the* sun, *by Mr.* Peter Collinson, *F. R. S.*

ON *March* 8, 1746-7, near 8 o'clock in the morning, as I was riding within 3 miles of *Brentwood* in *Essex*, there appeared a singular *Phenomenon* in the heavens.

The morning was fine and clear, the sun shone bright, no cloud to be seen, but the air a little hazy; where the phenomenon appeared, which was a bright cloudy spot, seem'd a very small portion of a rainbow, only the colours very faint. It was in a horizontal direction north of the sun, and from it projected a long luminous ray, which terminated in a point. — It continu'd very strong for more than half an hour after I saw it, and then vanished away by degrees.

Copy of the declaration *delivered by the deputy of the* Moravian *and* Bohemian *brethren to the several offices.*

THE brethren of the antient *Bohemian* episcopal church, observing themselves involved in that universal disease of this time, that writers do acquaint the publick with things about us entirely unknown to the said writers themselves; after a silence of several years, supported by the happy correspondence

respondence the late primate of *England* was in with their presidents, whose grace has been acquainted with all our principles and designs, yea with the least observations or emendations in relation to them, which the nature of a free church of Christ supposes.

The foresaid church now, with all that modesty and deference, newcomers in any country seem to be obliged to, towards all the persuasions of what kind soever, which preceded her arrival, and particularly towards the christians of the national church, who, besides the reciprocal laws of hospitality, claims a kind of *respectus parentelæ*; declares by this,

1. That the publick is abused by our being confounded with certain sects, which part of the clergy now finds in its way.

2. In order to prove the foregoing, we will willingly submit to any ordinary or extraordinary legal examination of our principles, confessions, ritual customs and daily practice, in that respect, with the guardians of our constitution.

3. That the conservation, to the end of the world, of the present happy constitution of these realms, *in politicis & ecclesiasticis*, is the hearty desire and real aim in the prayers of all the brethren.

4. That, notwithstanding the natural contempt, an antient apostolical church, which, after its restoration by divine providence, walks 25 years in the very face of all *Europe*, with all the freedom of a good conscience, may have against that commerce of pamphlets, which the empirical *spiritus novandi* establishes, and the customary impatience or uneasiness of the sufferers furnishes: Nevertheless,

5. By these advertisements sincere offers are made to the publick, in order that if any man of undoubted sense and candour will take the pains upon himself to fix the accusations against us in their real point of view, hitherto unattainable by the brethren, and perhaps the publick too, then we will answer to the expectations of the publick as free and directly, as may be expected from honest subjects of the constitution of these realms.

The PARADOX, *p.* 173, *answered.*

LET the 3d daughter (who had 10 apples) sell any portion of them (as 2) at any price, suppose 2 a penny. And let the eldest daughter (who had 22) sell such a number of hers (as 16) at the aforesaid price, that what shall remain, may be less than the 3d daughter had left; then will the difference of their receivings be 14 half pence: the eldest having 6 apples left, and the other 8. Now, 'tis required to find a number, which being multiplied into 6 and 8 respectively, the difference of the products will be 14; which may be obtained by this rule: Divide the difference of the products (14) by the difference of the numbers (2,) and the quotient (7) will be the number sought, which is the price they must sell their remaining apples at, namely $3d\ \frac{1}{2}$ each, that the whole of their takings may be equal. What remains, is to find how many the 2d daughter (who had 16) sold at each of the foregoing rates, which may be obtained by this method: Put what she sold at 2 a penny $= n$, then will those she sold at $3d\ \frac{1}{2}$ each, be $= 16 - n$. But $n \times 1 + 16 - n \times 7 = 58$ (= the half penny, each of the other daughters receiv'd) therefore $6n = 54 \therefore n = 9$.

Thus it appears, that the youngest daughter sold

	2	at	$0d\ \frac{1}{2}$ each	0s 1d.
and	8	at	$3\ \frac{1}{2}$ ea	2 4
total	10	for		2 5

The second daughter sold

	9	at	$\frac{1}{2}$ ea	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
and	7	at	$3\ \frac{1}{2}$ ea	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
total	16	for		2 5

The eldest daughter sold

	16 at	$\frac{1}{2}$ ea	8
and	6 at	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	19
total	22 for		25

Note, this paradox will admit of several solutions in whole numbers, as well with respect to the number of apples sold, as the prices; but in fractions the answers are infinite.

JOHN JOHNSON.

The Arithmetical QUESTION, p. 173, *solved.*

'TIS manifest, that if a number will divide exactly by 6, 'twill have the same property with respect to 2 and 3.

Therefore, if a number can be found that will divide by 7 without a remainder; but, if divided by 4, 5 and 6 respectively, unity shall remain, 'twill answer the conditions of the question.

Now $4 \times 5 \times 6 = 120$, which divided by 7 quotes 17 $\frac{1}{7}$.

'Tis evident also, 1st, that if 120 be multiplied by any whole number, the product will be exactly divisible by 4, 5 and 6 respectively. And, 2dly, that if it be multiplied by 2, and the product be divided by 7, the remainder will be 2.—If it (120) be multiplied by 3, and divided by the aforesaid number (7) there will remain 3, *&c.* Consequently, 3dly, if it be multiplied by 6, and unity added to the product, the sum will be the number of guineas required.—Thus $120 \times 6 = 720 + 1 = 721$.

JOHN JOHNSON.

A Solution of the Geometrical PROBLEM, p. 174.

PUT A = 7 feet the altitude, and D = 2 feet the diameter of the given erect cone; and a = altitude of the cylinder required: Then will $\frac{A-a}{A} \times D$ = diameter of the cylinder: Put $n = 7854$, and x = an infinite small part of the altitude; then the difference of the cylinders, whose altitudes are $a+x$ and $a-x$, may without any sensible error be equated to nothing.

Thus from $Aa^2 + Ax^2 - 2Aa^2 - 4Aax - 2Ax^2 + a^3 + 3ax^2 + 3ax^2 + x^3 : \times \frac{nD^2}{A^2}$

Subtract $Aa^2 - Ax^2 - 2Aa^2 + 4Aax - 2Ax^2 + a^3 - 3ax^2 + 3ax^2 - x^3 : \times \frac{nD^2}{A^2}$

Rests $2Ax^2 - 8Aax + 6ax^2 + 2x^3 : \times \frac{nD^2}{A^2} = 0$

Hence $a^2 - \frac{4}{3}Aa + \frac{1}{3}A^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 = 0$ *per* reduction; reject $\frac{1}{3}x^2$ being infinitely little.

Then $a^2 - \frac{4}{3}Aa + \frac{1}{3}A^2 = 0$. And *per* 5 *Eu.* 2. $a = \frac{1}{3}A = 2$ feet 4 inches.

Hence $\frac{A-a}{A} \times D = \frac{2}{3}D = 1$ foot 4 inches, the diameter of the cylinder.

Consequently, $\frac{4D^2}{9} \times \frac{nA}{3} = \frac{4n}{27} AD^2 =$, 1163555, *&c.* $\times AD^2$ = cylinder's solidity = 3 feet 445,7445 inches.

JAMES HEMINGWAY.

An answer to the astronomical paradox in Feb. *last*, p. 84.

WHene'er the silver queen of night we view,
'Tis plain, we see the old moon,—and the new.

MORTON.

We shall be much obliged to our mathematical correspondents for the continuance of their favours; only beg them to excuse us from entering into any algebraical controversies, as not agreeable to our design.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN answer to the letter in your *Magazine* for *April*, p. 173, dated from *Bedford-Row*, you may observe,

serve, when it best suits you, that the same power which is capable of winding up the proposed weight, will raise the water *prima facie*, that the said weight will be capable of raising, when wound up.—

But if the author of the letter can content himself with the assistance that mechanicks will afford; it is as follows: An engine may be erected for him, which will raise a very large quantity of water out of a dead well by the help of wind, and when that fails, a horse may be apply'd to the very same engine, and continue the work. Please to observe, at the same time, that the wind-mill may be so constructed, as not to be annoyed when it overblows.

Some observations upon Gems *or* Precious-stones; *more particularly such as the ancients used to engrave upon, by* Robert Dingley, *Esq*;

GEMS or precious stones, of all species, are sometimes found of regular shapes, and with a natural polish; and sometimes of irregular shapes, and with a rough coat. The first sort may be consider'd as of the pebble-kind; and they are said to be found near the beds of rivers, after great rains: The others are found in mines, and in the clifts of rocks.

The gems of the first sort were what the ancients most usually engraved upon: These are commonly called *Intaglio's*; and they are mostly of a long oval figure, inclining to a point at each end, convex as well on the engraved face, as on the others, with a ridge running from end to end on the under side, which is hereby, as it were, divided into two faces; both which are also, tho' not so distinctly, parted from the upper face, by another ridge running quite round the oval.

The stone most commonly found engraved is the *beryl*; that most frequently found next is the *plasm* or prime *emerald*; and then the *hyacinth* or *jacinth*. The *chrysolite* is sometimes, but rarely, found engraved; as are also, but that very seldom, the *crystal*, or *oriental pebble*, the *garnet*, and the *amethyst*.

Of the *beryl* there are 3 species; the red, inclining to orange-colour, transparent and lively; the yellow, of an ochre-colour; and the white, commonly called the *chalcedon*, of the colour of sheer milk. These two last have less life than the first.

The *plasm* or prime *emerald* is green, nearly of the colour of stagnated water; sometimes tolerably clear, but, for the most part full of black and white specks, and rather opaque.

The *jacinth* is of a deep tawny red, like very old *Port* wine, but lively and transparent.

The *chrysolite* is of a light-green grass-colour, and is supposed to have been the *beryl* of the ancients, transparent, but not lively.

The *crystal* or *oriental pebble* is harder and more lively than the common rock *crystal*; is of a silverish hue, and but very little inferior to the white *sapphire*.

The *garnet* is of the same colour as the *jacinth*, but more inclining to the purple, and not so lively.

The *amethyst* is of a deep purple, transparent and lively.

There were some other species of stones engraved upon by the *Romans*; but rarely before the latter times of the empire, when the art itself was greatly upon the decline.

All the before-mention'd sorts of stones are said to have been of the produce of *Egypt*, or of the *East-Indies*; and to have been brought from the borders of the *Nile*, or of the *Ganges*.

Here follows a general table of what are usually called precious stones.

The *beryl*, red, yellow, or white; —*plasm*, green; —*jacinth*, of a deep tawny red;—*chrysolite*, of a light grass-green;—*crystal*, or *oriental pebble*, of a silverish white;—*garnet*, of a deep red claret-colour; *amethyst*, purple;—*diamond*, white; —*ruby*, red or crimson-colour'd;—*emerald*, of a deep green;—*aqua marina*, of a bluish sea-green, like sea-water;—*topaz*, of a ripe citron yellow;—*sapphire*, of a deep sky-blue, or of a silver white;—*cornelian*, red or white;—*opal*, white and changeable; — *vermilion-stone*, more tawny than the *jacinth*.

All these stones are more or less transparent: The following are all opaque.

The *cat's-eye*, brown;—*red jasper*, called also thick *cornelian*, of the colour of red ochre;—*jet*, black;—*agates*, of various sorts; — *blood-stone*, green, vein'd or spotted with red and white;—*onyx*, consisting of different parallel *strata*, mostly white and black;—*sardonyx*, of several shades of brown and white;—*agate-onyx*, of two or more *strata* of white, either opaque or transparent;—*alabaster*, different *strata* of white and yellow, like the *agate-onyx*, but all opaque;—*toad's-eye*, black;—*turquoise*, of a yellowish blue inclining to green;—*lapis lazuli*, of a fine deep blue.

Of most of the species before-mention'd there are some of an inferior class and beauty. These are commonly called by jewellers *occidental stones*: They are mostly the produce of *Europe*, and found in mines or stone-quarries; and are so named, in opposition to those of a higher class, which are always accounted *oriental*, and supposed to be only produced in the more eastern parts of our continent.

The *onyx*, *sardonyx*, *agate-onyx*, *alabaster* of two colours or *strata*, as also certain shells of different coats, were frequently engraved by the ancients in *relief*; and these sorts of engravings are commonly called *cameo's*. They also sometimes ingrafted a head, or some other figure in *relief* of gold, upon a *blood-stone*.

Besides which there are some antiques, mostly *cornelians*, that are cover'd with a *stratum* of white. This *stratum* has by some been look'd upon as natural; but it was really a sort of coat of enamel that was laid on. This was used only in the times of the lower empire.

The stones esteemed the best for engraving upon, were the *onyx* and *sardonyx*; and next to them, the *beryl* and the *jacinth*.

The ancients engraved most of their stones, except the *onyx* and the *sardonyx*, just as they were found; their natural polish excelling all that can be done by art; but the beauty of the several species of *onyx's* could only be discover'd by cutting.

The merit both of *intaglio's* and *cameo's* depends on their erudition, on the goodness of the workmanship, and on the beauty of their polish.

The antique gems of *Greek* work are the most esteemed; and next to them the *Roman* ones, in the times of the higher empire.

From the Westminster Journal, N°. 339.

WHERE is your *Cape Breton for ever* now, friend *Touchit?* To what purpose has a large quantity of *British* blood been spilt, and treasure expended?——Is it not demonstrated by ——, that he that has done least to annoy the enemy, has done best?—If saving of blood and avoiding danger is best, thus it must be. Every one will readily perceive, that I have an eye to the enemy's settlements only.

What a sad figure, friend *Touchit*, you, myself, and many more of the scribbling fraternity now make? How did we rejoice at the taking of *Porto Bello*, and levelling the forts of *Carthagena?* And how did we repine

pine at the *Mediterranean* transaction! at the *galleons*, under *Torres*, and several other *Spanish* chiefs, gaining a free passage to *Europe*! —at *D'Anville's* departure for the *West-Indies*, unmolested by a squadron of ours, who, we were told, lay in wait for him! And how did we again rejoice at the behaviour of *Anson* and *Warren*, and of *Hawke*! And have we not more than once foolishly pleased ourselves with intimating, that *Vernon* was still amongst the living?——

What wretched politicians we have been! You, with your lanthorn, and your staff, and your cap; and I, with my dull pate only; when 'tis plain, from the grand masters in politicks, that when we wept, we should have rejoiced, and when we rejoiced, we should have wept? —— How busy have we been with our hints and our rebuffs, with our pointings-out and remonstratings?—and now we find to how very little purpose! —— What availed my being so warm on the *Mediterranean* affair, and, from the first appearance of the thing, my espousing the cause of *Matthews* rather than that of *Lestock*? And what his zeal, who appeared so angry at my letter, and in full cry vindicated *Lestock* and condemned *Matthews*? If these disputes were of account at all, they were so only by promoting the means of running the nation to a great expence.

Why was I uneasy at the late *rebellion*, and much so that *England* should be terrified, and put in confusion by a handful of mad unthinking mountaineers? Why, upon this their behaviour, did I take upon me to point out a way of pushing the bayonet, when perhaps I might have been much more approv'd of, could I have shewn the means whereby they might have subsisted a little longer, and have done a little more mischief?—Their pushing into the heart of *England* was, to be sure, of some detriment to us, and had a considerable effect upon business: But what then? *Englishmen* at present are in a better situation than the slaves on the *continent* —— *England has money enough!*

I dare say, there is not one of us *little wittlings*, who fancy we have the love of our country at heart, but were pleased at the prospect of the approaching season— when *Boscawen*, according to human probability, has destroyed, or is nearly about destroying, the whole of the *French* settlements in the *East-Indies*; —*Pocock* blocking up *Martinico*;—*Knowles* having demolish'd their famous *Port-Louis*; (see the PLAN, as also that in our last, *p.*198.) and the brave *Warren* and *Hawke* looking after *wiffs* and *strays*, or any thing more material to be met with in *Europe*——Add to all this, that our good friends, the *Dutch*, were about to actually look big, and to put on their fighting faces. ——But what comes of all this?

Well done *France!*—Spread devastation and destruction on this hand and on that;—and as soon as you find your neighbours thoroughly alarmed, and fully bent on returning the usage they have met,—— knock up a peace immediately;—— agree to a restitution of the conquests made, during the war, on all sides:——But take care for yourself to have something else contiguous, and as commodious as any thing you shall give up.——Thus from a bloody-minded ravaging monster, thou mayst become in a trice ——— a sincere, a *most christian* power.

Alas! alas! that those on the *continent* will neither for themselves, for *British* treasure, nor animated by *British* blood, defend their own territory.——How shall we account for those reins of government which are held with such a griping hand, that

that 'tis indifferent to the people whether their houses appear in beauty or in flames?——Is it not a terrible pity (I know it is in your way of thinking) that such a beautiful country as *Flanders* undoubtedly is, is not governed by some power or other, who will give its inhabitants cause to think it worth their while to defend it?

But why shew I so much concern for those? The war with them is at an end; they may now rest in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their labour: But 'tis not so with *G*—— *B*——*n*, whose generous good-nature seems to be her bane.—— She, poor lady,—is still left to mourn;—and, be as it will with all the world besides, the farce is still carrying on upon her theatre.

A True Briton.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Met not long ago with a paper, in which was contained a letter said to be written from *Yorkshire*, recommending, in case of a general peace, the breaking of our troops abroad, to prevent certain ill consequences that might be apprehended from throwing so many men into the wide world at home. This proposition I can by no means approve of, and am very much astonished, that it should come from a part of *Yorkshire*, where a considerable cloathing trade is carried on; so that I apprehend this to be a hint, that some care ought to be taken in the disbanding of these men upon a peace, that they may get into some way of procuring themselves an honest livelihood; considered in which light, it is both right and reasonable, whereas, taken in the literal sense, I am very sure it can serve no good purpose.

It is to be considered, that in this nation, most of those who enter into the army, have been bred up to some kind of work or business, to which consequently they may return upon their being thrown out of their military life, and to which, no doubt, they will return. It was therefore looked upon as a very great error in politicks, when this method was pursued at the conclusion of the last general war; and to this it was generally imputed, that many flourishing woollen manufactories, of different kinds, were set up in other countries, and some in the dominions of our natural and implacable enemy; and to commit the same fault twice in an age, would be certainly unpardonable. Besides, it is very well known, that we want manufacturers here; and some of our countrymen, who have had their eyes about them in their travels, may possibly bring some improvements from abroad, which may be usefully introduced here.

The common opinion, that nothing contributes so much to the wealth of a country as its being populous, is directly in the teeth of any such a scheme as this; and indeed to transport 15 or 20,000 able-bodied men at a time, upon a bare surmise, that some of these may turn highwaymen if they come home, is very strange doctrine, and seems to be but a very indifferent reward for their having hazarded their lives in the service of their country. We may indeed suppose, that there must be a good many of these who enlisted from a spirit of idleness, and to avoid working; neither is it at all improbable, that a good number might be driven to the necessity of taking up a brown musket to avoid being sent to a goal for debt. Yet of these, labour and fatigue may have cured many of the former, and the fugitive clause in the late act of insolvency will secure the latter; so that we need not despair of their becoming good men upon their return home.

But if we should be mistaken in these points, there is still another and a very effectual remedy left, even

even in regard to ſuch as are not inclined to return back to their labour, and get their bread by the ſweat of their brow; which is this, to ſend them down to *Scotland*, and plant them in the new towns which it is reported are to be erected there, A aſſigning them a certain quantity of land, together with a reaſonable ſubſiſtance for a certain ſhort time, till they may be able to ſupport themſelves; during which time they may be conſidered as, and ſave the expence of other ſoldiers. Neither B can it be doubted, that their deſcendants would be as good a check upon the natives, and as much to be depended upon, as the *Cromwellian* race of heroes in *Ireland*.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

BEHAVIOUR is the key of the mind, and diſcovers the ſoundneſs or deficiency of the underſtanding. Weakneſs will ſhew itſelf by an attachment to trifles, as ſuperior talents diſplay themſelves in more D rational purſuits and manly exerciſes. To prevent being ridiculous, then, our actions ſhould be ſuitable to our age, agreeable to our ſituation, proper for our profeſſion, and conſiſtent with our ſcene of life; for whenever we deviate from this rule, E we expoſe ourſelves to contempt. But theſe are things beneath the care of the generality of modern youth, who deſpiſe character, and laugh at reputation; who run wild after foreign follies, ridiculous faſhions, and effeminate employments, which engage the time, impair the fortunes, and emaſculate the courage of our countrymen. Inſtead of doing honour to the place of their nativity, by a ſtrange degeneracy in a circle of vanity or vice, they diſcredit their families, unmindful of the vir- G tues which gave their anceſtors the arms they bear, or the fortunes they abuſe. Publick places abound with inſtances of this ſort, too numerous to doubt the exiſtence of ſuch a ſpecies of beings, diſtinguiſhed only by ſome ridiculous affectation in dreſs, indecency of converſation, idleneſs in behaviour, and abſurdity in action.

I paſſed a few weeks at *Bath* lately with *Ariſtus*, a man of diſtinguiſhed birth, but more eminent for his amiable qualities; when one of theſe animals, a relation of his, of title and a vaſt fortune, juſt returned from his travels, made him a viſit. I was in hopes to find in the young gentleman an heir to the virtues, as well as fortunes, of a race of heroes: But how great was the diſappointment! Inſtead of pleaſure, he gave infinite pain to myſelf, and a room full of company, who were entertained with nothing but narratives of amours and intrigues, rencounters, hair-breadth 'ſcapes, riſques, duels, and variety of accidents, the effects of amorous adventures; without one ſenſible remark on the people and nations he had ſeen; not one mature reflection on their policy, their governments, their cuſtoms, civil or religious.

The productions of art or nature he had little regarded; the ruins of old *Rome*, or the beauties of the new: The works of the *Literati* on celebrated pieces, whether in architecture, painting, or ſculpture, either of *Greece*, or *Italy*, he had ſeen indeed, but careleſsly, without leaving any laſting or uſeful impreſſion on the mind. One thing was very remarkable, and on which he plumed himſelf greatly; it was this: When the converſation at laſt dropped upon the ridiculous folly of *Panteins* *, the now reigning favourites of belles and petit-maitres; he aſſured us, he was the firſt who had the pleaſure of introducing them into this iſland, and envied marſhal

* *Paper or paſtboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all poſtures, ſo call'd from mademoiſelle* Pantein, *one of the marſhal* Saxe's *ladies, who is ſaid to be the inventer.*

S—xe the honour of the invention, more than his conquests in the *Netherlands*. *Aristus* look'd confused at the expression, but more so at what followed; for opening a pocket-book he produced one, and exhibited its several actions, which he accompanied with a similitude of gesture, A singing all the time the puppet discovered its several movements; till a little boy cried for the play-thing, and would not be quiet till the great boy, with reluctance, resigned it to him.

While the child was employed B with it, the other infant gave us an historical account of the figure, and its additional improvements since. After all, to give a specimen of his religion, as he had of his understanding, he assured us he had one of a particular contrivance, to personate C a parson (a word he drolled out contemptuously) in his canonicals, which he disrobed occasionally, when an innocent girl was to be put to the blush; and that to confound the clergy too, he had a female figure, of similar contexture, D which he exhibited also to abash an old *Levite*.

Tired with his impertinence and folly, all but myself and *Aristus* withdrew; who thus addressed himself to his giddy kinsman.

" Sir, I am sorry to tell you, E you are as great a stranger to the virtues of your family, as they were to your follies. Your situation in life, like a bad picture in a proper light, will only expose you the more by a stronger discovery of your defects. It is honourable, indeed, to F be nobly descended, as you are; but where the descendant, like yourself, does not regulate his life by an imitation of illustrious family examples, give me leave to tell you, the glory of your deceased ancestors serves only to upbraid your indolence, and render you more con- G spicuously infamous.

I am sorry you cannot discern the marshal's view in the invention of the *Pantein*, by whose outward form and empty shew he designed to typify the *English*, copying from such originals as you, whose servile imitation of the *French* would carry with them a bauble he intended as a satire on themselves; and thus convince the world, no foible would be too ridiculous for the imitation, no folly too extravagant for the example of some of the degenerated *British* youth, whose behaviour had given foreigners an unfavourable idea of their country. Thus contemptuously treated are the descendants of *Edward*, *Henry*, and *Anne*, sovereigns who had chastized their indolence, humbled their pride, and struck such a terror into their souls, which their commander, by this artifice, intended to efface, insinuating this figure to be the emblem of the foe his men were to engage, and in the eyes of his host render a people despicable, whom their predecessors dreaded to meet in the field; and among whom, to latest posterity, we hope, there will be a race of heroes to scourge their impudence, and prove *Britons* can still *strike home*. Your boast of improvement upon this invention merits the same praise the assassin deserves, who should poison the weapon with which he intends to wound. When I observe such instances of stupidity patronized, I blush to see those who call themselves reasonable creatures, act so inconsistent with rationality, running into the greatest puerilities: For observe that child, how properly is each hand employed with the rattle and *Pantein?* for shame, then, lay aside such trifles, marks of deficiency of understanding, absence of judgment and useful ideas, nay, want of reasonable employment; for be assured, folly will be contemptible however patronized, and impropriety of action mean and absurd, in spite of multitude, fashion or example."

So

So much good sense, such reproof, so justly apply'd, embarrassed the youth, who confessed, as he withdrew, that he had resigned the toy into proper hands. Had the great boys, who carry these trifles, seen their brother's shame and confusion at the time, they would forego the plaything to escape such perplexity. For my part, I thought the appearance of the one so contemptibly foolish, and the rebuke of the other so sensibly and so justly apply'd, that I could not forbear communicating the incident for extirpating a practice, ridiculous in itself, and promoting in its place some more manly, as well as rational amusement.

From the FOOL. N°. 294.

COMPLAINT *is the largest tribute heaven receives, and the sincerest part of our devotion.*——

SWIFT's Aphorisms.

MANY years are now past since disputations concerning monopolies were carry'd very high, but the point I think never well adjusted. It appears by the quantity of paper scribbled over on that subject, that monopolies were carry'd on and supported much against the genius of the nation; but whether those for or against trade being invested in the hands of a few, had the best of the argument, or rather were most in the right, depended on futurity to evince.

The dispute now subsisting betwen the *India* company and tea-dealers * has brought this matter pretty fairly to light; I shall therefore make some remarks on the nature of this particular monopoly.

The great argument in favour of establishing this, as well as some other monopolies, is a presumption that trade cannot be carry'd on abroad, or in the *East-Indies*, without having fortified factories, and such factories not supported but by a combin'd body of men, incorporated by authority. The same side likewise urge, that merchants trading at will, not under one special direction, beat down and undersell each other, consequently destroy a beneficial commerce.

As to fortified factories, I believe it now appears that they have not only been extremely expensive, but absolutely unnecessary, as trade has been carry'd on in *China* full as well without them, as in *India*, properly so call'd, with them; and that residents at the courts of the respective princes with whose subjects we trade, especially at those of *Ispahan* and *Debli*, would have secur'd our trade as well as fortified factories, and at infinitely less expence: And as to the injuries presum'd to result from an open trade, it needs only to be remark'd, that while we hinder our own merchants from trading freely, other nations reap the benefit, and do the same thing we are so cautious of suffering our fellow subjects to do, and which our monopoly can by no means prevent.

The benefit of a monopoly consists in this, That it makes the directors the dupes of a court and ministry; but, at the same time, the directors have it in their power to make their own, and this or that man's fortune, at the expence of the community. This, whatever other arguments are used, is the basis whereon monopolies are establish'd, and fortified factories erected, free trade prevented, and all manner of arbitrary measures grounded.

After this it will not be difficult to shew the evils naturally resulting from the *India* trade being monopoliz'd, as they more particularly concern our situation at home: It is the very foundation and support of smuggling; and, instead of bringing us a balance of trade, has, in the article of tea only, been the means of carrying millions out of the kingdom; and by trading as a company, given the main benefit of that commodity to the *Dutch*, *French*, *Danes* and *Swedes*; and some other nations, I presume, will soon put in for a share of what is drawn out of the blood and vitals of the *British* people.

It was long pretended, that the high duties on tea was the true cause of smuggling; but the *India* company, to convince us of this notorious error, have shewn, that no sooner had the government consented to lower the duty, but they immediately rais'd the price of tea, as if resolved, that let the gentlemen at the head of affairs give what encouragement they would for the lowering the price of tea, and for preventing foreigners running away with our money, the community shall not be at all the better, unless at the expence of those who purchase immediately from the company, and who must be considerable losers by dealing with them.

This evinces the happy effects of monopolies, and sufficiently shews which of the disputants, principally concern'd in the argument, was most in the right: For if this trade was open, it follows that combinations to keep up the price of goods would be impracticable; yet would not any body trade for loss: But to shew in the

* *About the company's putting the teas in small lots, &c. which, 'twas alledg'd, must inhance the price.*

article of tea only how much the dealers are impos'd upon, and consequently how arbitrarily the community are taxed by the *India* company, I shall here present the publick with a critical and exact account of the prices lately given for tea in *China*, from an authority which is out of the power of any man to question; wherein I shall not trouble the reader with the price of the *Pecull*, by tale and by catty, or the average of the *China* money adjusted with our *Sterling*, but only the plain *English* account, allowed and consented to.

	£.	s.	d.		
Tea singlo, *per* pound,	0	1	2	9	10ths
Tea bing, ditto, —	0	1	3	9	10ths
Tea hyson, ditto, —	0	2	5	5	10ths
Tea souchong, ditto, -	0	1	6	5	10ths
Tea bohea, ditto, —	0	0	10	1	10ths
Tea congo, ditto, —	0	0	11	6	10ths
Total for six pounds	0	8	3	9	10ths

This, upon an average, is something more than 1s. 4d. ½ each pound; and with freight, commission, factory charges, &c. may bring it to about 1s. 6d. each pound. In which case I shall not take notice, that their outward-bound cargo pays all expences, and purchases this tea for nothing: For I will suppose, that an entire 1s. 6d. ought to be clear profit to the company, to keep up their stock and pay the directors, &c. Nor shall I take notice at present of the profit on other goods, purchased at the same market, nor of the evil resulting from bringing them here, because I do not mean to open and expose trade too much; but as these people manage so arbitrarily, and by the power of engrossing, seem to exact what they please for their goods, it is necessary some notice should be taken of them; more especially as many of those should have the company's interest at heart, as connected with the good of the community; and therefore ought to sell as low as possible, in order to prevent foreigners running away with both our trade and money. I say, that such gentlemen should be told, that a little more attention and regard to what is done in parliament would be much to their reputation; and it is expected that they make it clearly appear, that they had any regard to what was transacted last session: Or whether any, and which of the directors took the least pains to inform the house, or the ministry, of the mistake in relation to package for *America* and the *West-Indies*? Or, in short, whether they have their salaries for throwing the company's affairs in confusion, and for re-instating and encouraging of smuggling, in contradiction to the good intention of the legislature, who judiciously reduced the duties to prevent the prosecution of further villanies, and the running away with our cash to *France*, &c.

On occasion of the late violent mobs and tumults in several parts of the United Provinces, *(of which see an account in the* Foreign Affairs,) *his serene highness the Stadtholder made the following proposition to the states of* Holland *and* West-Friesland.

Noble and mighty lords,

IT is not at all new to observe amongst the inhabitants of these provinces, a willingness to abolish the farms of the publick revenues upon the general consumption; and even persons of good understanding have thought, and have employed their utmost skill to demonstrate, that means more proper and convenient might be found to bring into the treasury of the state, in a manner less troublesome, as well as less burthensome on the inhabitants, sums as considerable, and even more so than those which are now obtained by the farms. How warm soever this desire might be, we have not hitherto seen it burst out in commotions, like those which have happened within these few days, the impetuosity of which motions could not be restrained, even by the most convincing reasons set forth in the edict of your noble and great mightinesses, of the 19th instant, the object of which was, to prevent things from being carried to extremity before convenient remedies could be sought for and applied; which, however, made no impression upon their minds, and was not capable of restraining many persons from pursuing those violences into which they had already run, and which, had they been pushed ever so little farther, must have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

In the midst of these commotions, and of these perilous consequences, how unjustifiable soever they may be, it is, notwithstanding, very remarkable that this warm passion, this strong inclination for abolishing the farms, does not draw its original from a bad principle at the bottom; nor have those influenced thereby any desire, or design, to avoid contributing whatever is requisite for the support of the common cause; but, on the contrary, the same zeal, the same glorious principle, which from all antiquity has shone forth in the true citizens of this country, distinguishing them from all other nations, by their readiness to sacrifice their private properties for the preservation of the state, is by no means extinguished in their heart, but is on the contrary cherished there as much as ever; of which a stronger proof could not be given, than in the ready manner, and surprising willingness with which the free-gift has

has been hitherto furnished, and is actually furnished at this hour.

Having considered in this point of view, the object of all these commotions, as also the present situation of affairs, how little soever able, through my want of strength, and the feeble constitution of my body, just recovering from a great fit of sickness, I could not, seeing on one side the dangers and mischiefs to which our country is exposed, by the continuance and progress of the troubles that have arisen; and considering on the other hand, that there is nothing farther from being impossible, than to satisfy the people without prejudice to the country, by introducing other means of raising money, to replace the farms, defer any longer appearing in the assembly of your noble and great mightinesses, and setting before your eyes, in the strongest manner, the dangerous and dreadful consequences that must result from delaying any longer to embrace these measures, beseeching in the most serious manner, your noble and great mightinesses would be pleased for the present, to abolish the farms, and to employ your deliberations to find out the quickest and most effectual methods, by which, without any farther burthens upon the people, the sums raised by the farms may be replaced. The establishment of the capitation seems to me one of the ways to which we ought to have recourse. I cannot likewise defer longer, having this occasion, to request of your noble and great mightinesses, in the most serious manner, to remove at length from the people, all just reasons of complaining of abuses, that may have crept into the manner of disposing of offices, and to embrace, without farther delay, those methods of redress settled by your noble and great mightinesses yourselves, in your resolution of *Nov.* 11, 1747, and to apply yourselves without any farther procrastination, to the carrying in execution, with all possible speed, the resolutions, which after mature deliberations you shall take, for applying in time to come the revenue of the *posts* for the benefit and service of the state.

Delivered June 25, 1748.

State of the duchy of Courland, *being an extract of a letter from* Riga, May 25.

THE neighbouring duchy of *Courland*, at present without a head, is known to have formerly belong'd to the knights of *Livonia*, who conquer'd the idolatrous inhabitants. *Gottard Ketler*, grand master of that order, having embraced the *Lutheran* faith, got possession of this country and *Semigallia*, still united with it; for which he did homage to *Segismund-Augustus*, King of *Poland*, in 1558. In return for this this sovereignty, he resigned his grand mastership of *Livonia* to the king, to whom he confesses himself a vassal.

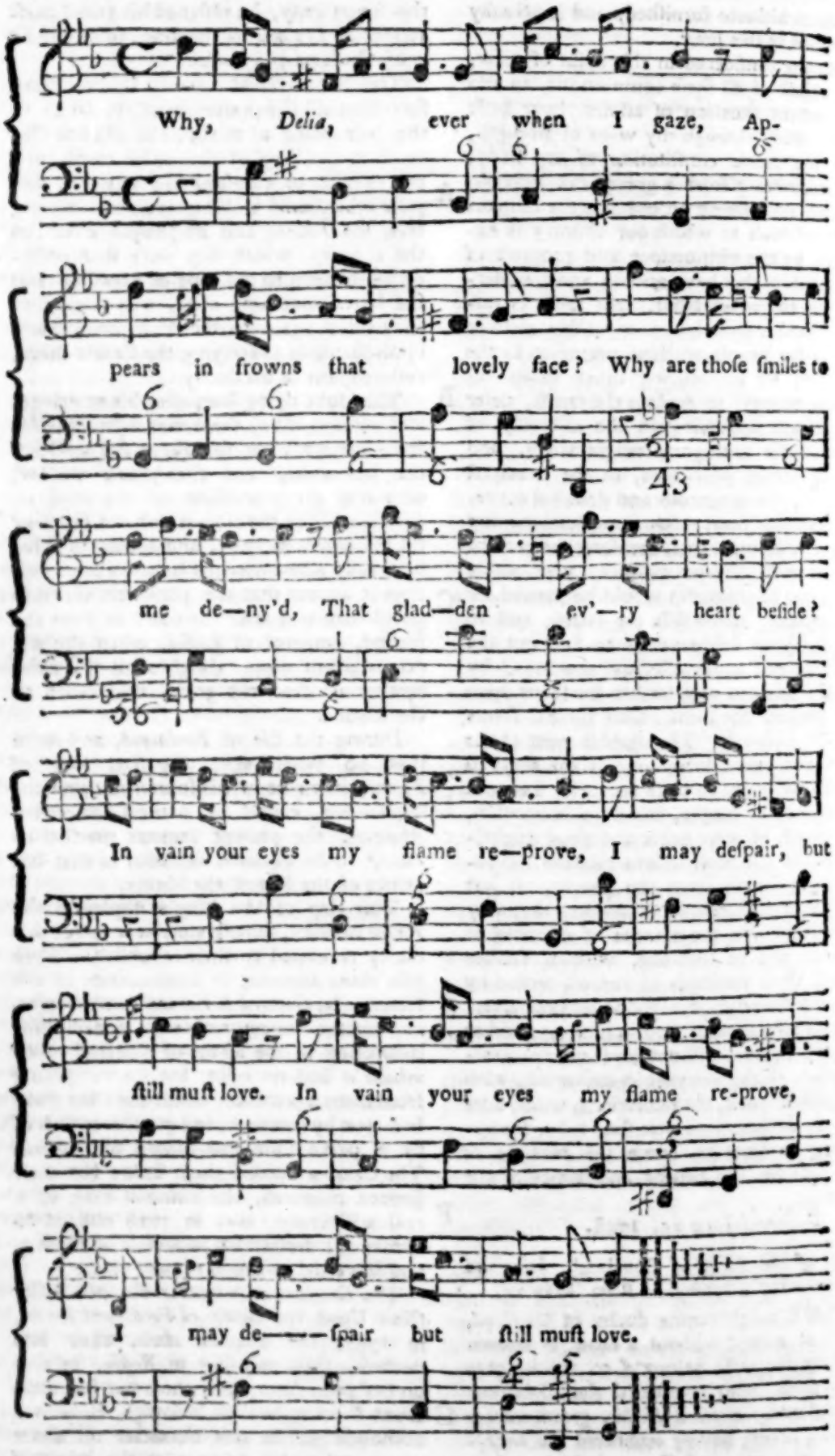
The *Ketlers* held *Livonia* by hereditary succession till the present century. In 1710, the heir being a minor, the duchess his mother, the king of *Poland* his uncle, and the nobility of *Courland* had a warm dispute who should be his guardians. During this, the *Saxons* and *Muscovites* over run the country, which they were soon obliged to abandon to the king of *Sweden*: But the latter, not long after, was compelled to yield it again to the *Muscovites*, who, upon the duke's marrying the Czar's niece, restored him to his duchy.

This duke dying soon after his marriage, and without issue, there was a struggle for the sovereignty betwixt *Ferdinand* uncle of the late duke, and the young widow, who had the protection of the *Russians*. *Ferdinand* bore the title of duke of *Courland* till his death in 1737, and seems to have been fully acknowledged by the *Poles*; nor does it appear that the possession was disputed with him after the death of *Peter* the second, emperor of *Russia*, when the widow duchess *Anne*, daughter to the elder brother of *Peter* the great, was called to the throne.

During the life of *Ferdinand*, and more than 20 years ago, *Augustus*, king of *Poland*, in virtue of his supremacy over the *Courlanders*, caused his natural son count *Maurice*, the present famous marshal *de Saxe*, to be declared successor to that last prince of the line of the *Ketlers*.

This step of the king's displeas'd the *Polish* nobility, whose view was to get this duchy re-united to their republick. They also claim *Livonia*, in consequence of the *Donation* by *Gottard Ketler* abovemention'd, and blamed the court of *Russia* not only for interfering in the affairs of *Courland*, with which it had no right, but for witholding from them a province, which the Czar *Peter* had won by conquest, and got the cession of by a peace from the crown of *Sweden*. The Czarina heeded them little; but their limited monarch, the nominal king of a real aristocracy, was in 1726 obliged to revoke the declaration in favour of his son, and leave the re-union to take place.

The *Courlanders* however did not suffer this: Upon the death of *Ferdinand Ketler*, in 1737, the empress *Anne*, their late duchess, then reigning in *Russia*, relying on her protection, they chose her favourite count *Biron* to be their sovereign. *Biron* was acknowledged in that character till about 1741, when his disgrace at the court of *Russia*, and banishment into *Siberia*, put an end to his sovereign power, together with his prime-ministry.



2.

From sweetest airs I sought relief,
And hop'd from musick cure for grief;
Fool that I was, the thrilling sound
Serv'd only to encrease the wound;
And while for rest I fondly strove,
Forgot that musick strength'ned love.

To

3.

To pleasures of a diff'rent kind,
Soon, undeceiv'd, I bent my mind:
I sought the fair, the gay, the young,
And dress'd, and play'd, and laugh'd, and sung;
Vain joys! too weak my heart to move,
Ah! what were you to her I love?

4.

When drooping on the bed of pain,
I look'd on ev'ry hope as vain;
When pitying friends stood weeping by,
And death's pale shade seem'd hov'ring nigh;
No terror could my flame remove,
Or steal a thought from her I love.

5.

Absence may bring relief, I cry'd,
And straight the dreadful hope I try'd:
Alas! in vain was ev'ry care,
Still in my heart I bore my fair:
Ah! whither, whither shall I rove
To shun despair, or fly from love?

The HOOP-PETTICOAT:

An heroi-comical Poem. By a young gentleman of Oxford. *Continued from* p. 230.

CANTO IV.

In this Canto Lucinda *is described at her toilet. —Her first appearance in publick is describ'd—the variety of opinions that ensu'd. —Her being at a birth-night ball is particularly describ'd, where her mischief-making instrument demolishes a large quantity of glass and* China-*ware.—The whole concludes with marriage between* Lysander *and* Lucinda.

NOW had the sun with new-returning light
Expell'd the sable shades of gloomy night,
When grateful birds began their thanks to pay,
And hail with warbling hymns the dawning day;
Mean while *Lucinda* leaves her roseate bed,
And all the phantom dreams of fancy fled.
Impatient now her conquests to display,
And reap the honours of th' important day,
In eager haste she to her toilet moves,
And ev'ry charm with added grace improves;
Her maids around obedient to her will,
With equal care exert their utmost skill:
Here files of pins, like some well-order'd band,
In marshall'd ranks of equal distance stand:
Here rich brocades with sparkling brilliants glow,
And there in curls her wanton tresses flow;
Her breasts beneath transparent muslin swell,
Betraying charms, they safer might conceal:
Each fault the fair one in her glass repairs,
And practises a thousand killing airs;
Each look, each gesture she refines with toil,
And learns with art to force the studied smile.
Encompass'd now within her sev'nfold shield,
The female warrior issues to the field;
Full nine long yards the vast rotund display'd
The brilliant lustre of the rich brocade.
So great *Peleides* thunder'd o'er the plain,
And heap'd the ground with mountains of the slain;
Not half the numbers to his sword did yield,
Nor half so large the orbit of his shield.
At *Hyde-Park* circus now survey the fair,
While beaux and belles attend her presence there;
Venus with grace divine her form improves,
And gazing crowds admire her as she moves.
Thus on *Eurota*'s banks, or *Daunia*'s plain,
The huntress-queen leads forth her active train;
High on her shoulder hangs the silver bow,
And her loose locks in gentle motion flow;
Her stately walk displays her heav'nly mien,
Supreme she moves, and looks at large their queen.
Not less admir'd *Lucinda* pass'd along,
And drew the wonder of th' applauding throng:
Ten thousand eyes were fixt on her alone,
While meaner beauties innocently shone.
So glowing *Phœbus* with too pow'rful light
Outshines the stars, and puts their beams to flight.
Now with her hundred tongues, the trump of fame
To parts remote had spread *Lucinda*'s name;
Loud rung her praise of ev'ry beau the boast,
The woman's envy, and the lover's toast.
Now distant tea tables with great applause
'Gainst hostile tongues espous'd *Lucinda*'s cause;
Strange, where fell scandal, and detraction breeds,
And at each word some reputation bleeds,
That each young hoyden with one common voice
Should praise her judgment, and applaud her choice.
Yet ev'ry female speaks *Lucinda*'s praise,
And to the fav'rite name due honour pays:
Ev'n rural nymphs forsake their groves and woods,
Thy walks, O *Bath!* and long frequented floods,
Who 'round the beauteous nymph all gazing stand,
And praise the work, but more the artist's hand.
But see how various are the turns of fate!
On sublunary bliss what changes wait!
Now falls the fury of *Diana*'s rage,
Whose hot resentment nothing could asswage;
Sad ills unseen ensue at her command,
And vengeance glows for modesty profan'd.
Avaro once, as ancient records say,
Prepar'd to celebrate some festal day;

There

There met the flow'r of youth, and 'mongst the rest
Lucinda came, an ever welcome guest:
Not all the omens of the former day,
Nor nightly visions cou'd engage her stay;
Thrice as to go th' unhappy nymph essay'd,
Some guardian pow'r unseen her steps delay'd; [his cage
Thrice with tremendous scream from out
Prophetic *Poll* express'd his inmost rage;
Thrice *Pug* disorder'd shook his brazen chain, [ture's brain.
And strange convulsions seiz'd the crea-
Vain cares, alas! a woman's settl'd mind
No rules can alter, and no force can bind.
Thus to th' appointed place *Lucinda* came,
The op'ning valves admit the radiant dame.
With mirth and joy the pompous dome resounds,
And all the vary'd melody of sounds.
Nocturnal lamps their mingl'd beams display,
Whose glaring rays outshone the face of day:
And now in act to form the mazy dance,
In marshall'd ranks the coupl'd pairs advance:
But, oh! what mortal can be too secure
From the ill-natur'd frowns of fortune's pow'r? [flew,
As round the room the flutt'ring wanton
And chairs and tables in her haste o'erthrew; [dreadful sound
Down from a neighbouring height with
Huge *China* vessels issu'd on the ground;
Here jars and tea-cups mingl'd with the slain,
And spread their brittle honours on the plain,
Doom'd now no more to touch *Amanda*'s lips,
And from her mouth receive ambrosial sips;
Lost ever now is that enchanting scene,
So late at visits eminently seen!
Not all *Amanda*'s care, nor guardian pow'r,
Could ought avail them in that dreadful hour.
There lay the fragments of an ample bowl,
The only comfort of *Avaro*'s soul;
Ordain'd at last its destin'd fate to meet,
It fell a victim at *Lucinda*'s feet:
Once much admir'd for its capacious size,
See where the useful, and the beauteous lies!
That now no more shall raise the mirthful jest,
Or gently sooth intruding cares to rest.
Ah! hapless wretch am I, *Avaro* cries,
And lifts aloft to heav'n his hands and eyes:
O murd'rous deed! O instrument accurst!
Of all inventions thou art sure the worst!
Henceforth may calumny degrade thy fame,
And blast the glory of thy rising name!
— Mean while new love *Lysander*'s bosom warms, [charms;
Well pleas'd he hears *Lucinda*'s boasted
Her former love and present fame conspire
To raise the flame, and fan the growing fire.
At length the lover burns to meet the fair,
And both their breasts an equal passion share:
Dress't out like modern beaux for birth-night ball,
His locks in ringlets on his shoulders fall;
His sword with sparkling gems diversify'd
For ornament hung idly by his side. [sun
— 'Twas noon of day, the chariot of the
Had half the progress of his circuit run;
When faint and languid with the summer's heat
Lucinda sought the garden's cool retreat;
And 'midst the verdant walks, and tufted bow'rs,
Alone beguil'd the leaden-footed hours.
Thither, so *Venus* wills, *Lysander* came
To seek the lovely object of his flame.
Ye gods! what pen could paint the nymph's surprize,
When on the dear ingrate she fix'd her eyes!
But he, the happy minutes to improve,
Well vers'd in all the artful springs of love,
With double force his former flame renews,
And all the melting words that lovers use.
At length he dissipates her virgin fears,
And ev'ry doubt with strong persuasion clears;
And now more strongly to enforce his flame,
In softest accents he address'd the dame.
Why thus alone, my charming fair! he cries,
Averse from *Venus*, and all youthful joys?
When pleasure courts thee, canst thou linger here? [sphere:
Charms great as thine have grac'd a nobler
Or art thou, conscious of those charms, so kind
To hide their beams in pity to mankind?
Long has my bosom own'd their killing pow'r,
Since first I knew thee to this happy hour;
O chase this melancholy gloom away!
Let's go where pleasure paints the flow'ry way!
In youth alone we hapless mortals live,
But short the longest blessings it can give;
Consuming *Time* is ever on its way,
Soon love shall cease, and beauty will decay.
In this unguarded hour, the queen of love
Commissions *Cupid* from the realms above,
The wily god with his accustom'd art
Discharg'd the pois'nous arrow thro' his heart.
Now all the godhead rush'd upon his soul,
In love's soft fires his sick'ning eye-balls roll;
Whose languid beams appear'd like humid light,
Such as divides the wane of day and night,
Or falling stars whose dying fires decay,
Or pale-ey'd *Cynthia* at the noon of day.

Thus

Thus *Venus* triumphs o'er her conquer'd slave,
Disarm'd, and impotent his heart to save;
Love lights the lambent flame within his breast,
That all his nobler sentiments suppress'd:
In ev'ry vein he feels the glowing fire,
And burns at length impatient with desire.
In *Hymen*'s pleasing bonds the pair unite,
And mutual transport crown'd the nuptial rite.

Thus has the muse, ye *British* beauties!
The source from whence the HOOP's production sprung;
To you alone she dedicates the song,
To you the poet and the strains belong!
For you all nature in her youthful spring
Exulting hastes her earliest wreaths to bring;
For you th' *Italian* worm her silk prepares,
And distant *India* sends her richest wares!
—Then may your beauteous charms, by heav'n design'd
To bless the world, still triumph o'er mankind!
Proceed to conquer with unbounded sway,
And teach man's stubborn race with pleasure to obey!

Verses to lord March *and lord* George, (*sons to his grace the duke of* Richmond) *on their dangerously falling in the pool thro' the ice at* Goodwood, January, 1747-8.

LEAVE, rustick muse, the cott and furrow'd plains,
The loves of rural nymphs, and shepherd swains;
Lay by the lowly reed, whose simple notes
Die on the lonely hills round wattled cotes:
For strains sublime, screw up the pompous lyre,
And boldly son'rous sweep the trembling wire;
While condescending nobles circle round,
In bending attitudes to judge the sound.
Fancy delighted touches o'er the strings,
And warbling to the groves of *Richmond* wings.

When *January*, newly in his reign,
With frosty fetters bound the rugged plain,
And o'er the pool outspread the icey sheet,
Tempting to slip'ry sport the school-boys feet;
Two youths whose births the highest rev'rence claim,
Sweet buds of honour, rip'ning into fame,
Left the warm hearth to taste the freezing air,
'Twixt hissing woods by rocking winds stript bare:
The starting deer before their footsteps fly,
And turning shiver with astonish'd eye.
On nature's fingers turn'd, their locks embrac'd
Their vi'let temples, pittoresquely grac'd.
The furious blasts, with which the forest mews,
Dancing the curls, their salvage nature lose.
Their spark'ling eyes bespoke their dignity,
Beaming sweet tenderness and majesty.
Their lovely cheeks, like rosy ensigns show,
On a fair bed of unpoluted snow,
When orient gleams display *Aurora*'s charms,
And the bright scene with brighter glory warms.
Each taught by wisdom, love humility,
And kiss the angel-cheek of charity:
An easy task, where nature is inclin'd,
True beauty's sun-shine rising o'er the mind,
That gleaming out in radiations bright,
Blesses the poor with beams of golden light:
Like *Phœbus* shining on a cottag'd scene,
Not suff'ring pride to hide him from the mean.
Lonely they wander'd thro' the leafless shade,
And now beside the frozen water play'd:
Doubting its strength, they try the brittle sides,
Now lighter *George* towards the centre glides;
March views his vent'rous feet, while gen'rous fear
Tortures the eye-brows of the tender peer.
The trembling trees their lengthen'd arms extend,
And leaning, push'd by winds, towards him bend;
But vainly stretching out their fingers gray,
They whisp'ring call, and becken him away.
The ice with crackling voice bids him retreat,
And from the centre underneath his feet,
Darts to the banks his shining character,
The sun beholds the silver beaming star,
And veils in thick'ning clouds his melting light,
The winter monarch shivers at the sight,
While from his isicle-fring'd seat of snow,
In frozen equipage, amid the blow
Of ice-lip'd winds, o'er hail-white pavements roll'd,
He breathes from marble lungs increasing cold;
Swift from the puff descends a saline show'r,
The knitting winds exert their utmost pow'r;
In vain—in vain—the lucid footing gone,
The youth is swallow'd in the broken yawn.
Death from the pool rose grinning for the prize,
March view'd the boney form with frighted eyes;
Yet from his reach to reach his brother flies.
The fractur'd cover bursts beneath his weight,
He sinks, the waters round him circulate;
He finds the bottom e'er the liquid strife
Rose up to kiss the passages of life.

Long in the muffled firmament, the rain
Belly'd the cloudy spunges of the main,
Left falling, running to the pool beneath,
Too high't should hold the silver snare of death;
Dark canopy of earth, reluctant show'rs,
Longing to pearl (the naked) *Richmond*'s bow'rs,

Or kiſs the * ſhells it poliſh'd in the deep,
Where pow'rs marine their cryſtal caverns keep; [it rung,
Where join'd in rills thro' ſea-green bow'rs
While pearled nymphs in coral-grottos ſung,
Culling the gayeſt of the ſhelly ſtore,
By lab'ring billows ſwept upon the ſhore,
For *March* deſign'd, by each fair watry dame,
To write his character, or crowd his name.
Sketch, muſe, the grief, had fate ſuppreſs'd their breath, [death.
And preſs'd their eye-lids with the ſeal of
See from the pool the lifeleſs lords convey'd,
And in the preſence of the parents laid.
How weak are words their mis'ry to deviſe,
Who melt when death ſhuts up a ſparrow's eyes?
The fretted roofs with lamentations ſound,
Peace leaves her antient ſeat, while grief is crown'd
By ſoul-fac'd woe; in ſlattern garb appears
Sorrow red-ey'd, with ever gutt'ring tears;
Hope periſh'd lies, ſmote with the horrid glare,
That lightens from the eye of curſt deſpair.
O'er the lov'd graceful bodies of the dead,
Convulſive ſobbings ſhake affection's head.
Diſtraction wrings the hands, or throws 'em wide,
And turns the frantick eye from ſide to ſide.
Grief breaks the ſpring of ſorrow, rivers flow, [woe.
And beauteous anguiſh ſhines thro' cryſtal
Heart-breaking looks are planted in the ſkies, [ariſe.
While piteous ſounds from ſhudd'ring lips
Thus o'er the form of righteous *Abel* ſpread
The firſt fond pair, uniting o'er the dead
Their humid clouds of ſorrow's bitter rain,
Diſſolv'd in ſtreams that trickled o'er the ſlain.
Infectious ſighs upon the winds take flight,
Joy fainting hears, and death purſues delight. [park,
The ſhepherd droops beſide the gloomy
And plowmen ceaſe to whiſtle up the lark:
With melancholy murmurs † *Ciſſa* groans,
Suited in raven dye all *Suſſex* moans.
Nor here alone would ſorrow joy exile,
But ſpread her danky pinions o'er the iſle,
Increaſing in the ſky o'er diſtant ſeas,
Chaſing delight from *Britiſh* colonies,
Far as the ſun's bright orb ſheds gaiety
On lifted hands imploring liberty.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

EPITAPH:

Intended for St. Pancras *church-yard.*

REmarking paſſenger, who, curious, led,
Inſpects theſe dreary manſions of the dead,
Caught by ſad ſympathy to heave the ſigh;
Here let a tear impearl thy pitying eye:
A generous youth, in all the bloom of life,
Reſts from each anxious care, and toilſome ſtrife:
Dear to his friends, by all the juſt approv'd,
Kindred to theirs his ſoul, remember'd, lov'd:
Inſpir'd by virtue, true to reaſon's lore,
More genuine goodneſs ſcarce was ſeen before:
Bending from this vain world to heaven his flight,
Ecſtatic raptures wait his opening ſight,
Remote from all the gloom of mortal night.

‡ *The Prayer of the archbiſhop of* Cambray, *author of* Telemachus. *Paraphraſed.*

Inſcribed to the right honourable the counteſs of SHAFTSBURY.

IF of mankind, O God, the greater part
Diſcern thee not amid the glorious ſhow
Of nature thou haſt plac'd before our eyes,
'Tis not thy diſtance from us; thou art far
More intimately preſent to our minds,
Than all the objects which our hands have touch'd.
It is our ſenſes and the rebel crew [thee
Of paſſions they produce, which turn from
Our moſt-deſerv'd attention. In the midſt
Of darkneſs burns thy light! and yet, alas!
The darkneſs ſees it not. Thou ev'ry where [works,
Diſplay'ſt thy boundleſs pow'r. In all thy
Tho' diſregarded by th' unthinking ſons
Of heedleſs men, thou ſhin'ſt. Aloud of thee
The whole creation talks, and echoes forth
Repeated praiſes to thy holy name.
Yet ſuch th' inſenſibility of man!
Deaf to great nature's voice he ſhuts his ear.
Around thou art and in us; but, good heav'n! [come
We wand'ring from ourſelves oftimes be-
Mere ſtrangers to our ſouls, and ſeldom feel
Thy ſov'reign preſence.—Thou, th' eternal ſource
Of beauty and of light! Ancient of days!
Who never didſt begin, and ne'er ſhalt end!
The life of all that live! whoe'er will ſearch
The ſecret temple of his ſacred breaſt,
To find thee ſhall not fail.—Alas! the gifts
Which gracious thou beſtow'ſt ſo fix our thoughts,
They prove our hindrance to adore and bleſs
The bounteous hand which ſends them. 'Tis by thee
Alone we daily live, and yet we live
Without reflecting on thee! — What is life!
If ignorant of thee? An inert lump
Of liſtleſs matter; a decaying flow'r;

A

* *Shells in the grotto at* Goodwood, *part of which cipher the young lords names.* † Ciſſa, Chicheſter *antiently ſo call'd, built by* Ciſſa. ‡ *See the* Guardian, N°. 99.

A gliding ſtream; a painted piece compos'd
Of fading colours; an aſpiring dome
Now haſtning to its fall; a ſhapeleſs maſs
Of ſhining ore our dazzled fancies ſtrike,
And make each fond ſpectator ſmile with joy
At their exiſtence. Partial we regard
Theſe as affording pleaſure, but forget
From whence the pleaſure, which to us they give,
Originally ſprings. Such empty toys
Suit beſt our low deſires! this flatt'ring world
With all its various beauties, like a veil
Conceals thee from our ſight. And ſince thy being
Is too exalted and refin'd to paſs
Thro' human intellects, thy righteous laws
Are ill obſerv'd by thoſe who have debas'd
Their natural dignity, and as the beaſts
That periſh ſpend their hours. They well perceive
What wiſe and virtuous is, to whom belong
Nor ſound, nor colour, figure, taſte, nor ſmell,
Yet queſtion if thou art, becauſe above
Their groſs conceptions. Fools! who ſhadows view
As ſubſtances, and as a phantom truth.
That which indeed is nothing is our all,
And that which is our all as nothing ſeems.
What, O my God, in nature but thyſelf
Behold we, wond'ring? thou, and only thou
In ev'ry act appear'ſt. When I reflect
On thy omnipotence, O Lord, I ſtand
Abſorpt in contemplation; ev'ry thing
Beſides thee vaniſhes; I ſcarce believe
My own exiſtence. He who ſees not thee
Hath nothing ſeen; his life is but a dream,
And vain his being.—Riſe, O! riſe, that all
May gaze upon thee. As before the fire
The melting wax conſumes, and ſmoke is driv'n
To mix with yonder cloud, ſo let thy foes
Sink from thy preſence!—how forlorn the wretch
Who walks unconſcious of his God, and knows
No inward peace! how bleſt the man who ſtrives
His duty to perform, and pants for thee
With inextinguiſh'd thirſt! but happier ſtill
Is he on whom direct thy rays divine
Dart all their influence; whoſe repenting tears
Thou kindly wip'ſt away; and who in thee
Finds ev'ry wiſh fulfill'd. — How long, O Lord,
How long muſt I expect that bliſsful day,
When with thy beatifick viſion crown'd
I ſhall poſſeſs uninterrupted joys,
And everlaſting pleaſures? O my God!
Strong in this hope my bones exult and cry,
'Where is thy likeneſs?' both my heart and ſoul
Grow faint within me when to thee I lift
My aſking eye, who art my all in all,
Till time in round eternity is loſt.

Poole. H. PRICE.

On ſeeing APPELDURCOMBE.

ON that fair riſing ſtructure let me gaze,
Where merit dwells, let merit have its praiſe.
Of happieſt iſland happieſt retreat!
Ah once the patriot's and the muſes ſeat!
For here the wiſe, the good, the learn'd retir'd;
Such *W—rſ—y* lov'd, and *C—rteret* admir'd.
O had the muſe then tun'd her heav'nly lyre
(For noble actions noble thoughts inſpire)
Thy virtues, *W—rſ—y*, then had been her theme,
Not faithleſs *Cælia*, nor a purling ſtream.
But *W—rſ—y*'s gone—gone the rewards to ſhare
Of that religion, which was here his care.
Yet worth ſucceſſive ſtill theſe manſions grace,
Whilſt *W—rſ—y*'s candour in a *H—lm—s* we trace;
Whilſt all that's great, benevolent and kind,
Endears his friendſhip and expands his mind
Such ſocial virtues juſt applauſes claim—
The firſt in friendſhip is the firſt in fame.

VECTENSIS.

Epitaph on the tomb of miſs Roſe (*niece of* Hugh Roſe, *Eſq*; *of* Kilravock) *who died lately in* Scotland;

HERE lies a roſe, a budding roſe,
Blaſted before her bloom,
Whoſe innocence did ſweets diſcloſe,
Beyond that flower's perfume.
To thoſe who for her loſs are griev'd,
This conſolation's given;
She's from a world of woe reliev'd,
And blooms a roſe in heaven.

An EPIGRAM, *tranſlated from the* Latin.

THree learned *Gothicks*, in their furious zeal,
To cruel death decree a captive *eel*.
Long they conſulted what this death ſhould be,
At length ſays one, *let's hang it on a tree*.
No, ſays the next, who better did contrive;
Let's dig a grave, and bury it alive.
Then thus the third, and wiſeſt of the three,
Take my advice, and drowned it ſhall be. T.S.

On Miſs G——E C——H.

PAinters and poets! who, with mimick art,
Expreſs each lineament of face and heart:
Behold a ſubject worthy to inſpire
The niceſt pencil, moſt melodious lyre:
Her perſon tender, fair, — the beauteous whole
A faithful mirror, that reflects her ſoul.
Here ſmiling innocence, and artleſs eaſe,
Adorn each look, make ev'ry geſture pleaſe:
Here *Venus* meets *Minerva*'s rival crown,
And the ſoft *Graces* center three in one.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ON *May* 22, the general assembly at *Edinburgh* was dissolved by his grace the high commissioner, with the usual solemnity; after having made an act, that every minister of the church of *Scotland*, shall preach the first sabbath of every quarter, upon revolution principles, and against popery, *&c.*

On the 30th, the anniversary of the births of her royal highness the princess *Amelia Sophia*, second daughter to his majesty, and of her royal highness the princess *Caroline Elizabeth*, his majesty's third daughter, was celebrated; the former then entering the 38th, and the latter the 36th year of her age.

SATURDAY, *June* 4.

Advice came, that the *Swallow* packet, capt. *Phillips*, was arrived at *Falmouth*, from *Jamaica*, and brought the following account, *viz.* that after the reduction of *Port Louis*, (see *p.* 198, 224, and the annexed PLAN,) admiral *Knowles* sailed immediately for *St. Jago de Cuba*, (*see the* PLAN, *p.* 198.) where capt. *Dent*, of the *Plymouth*, being senior, demanded, as his right, that he might go in first, seconded by the *Cornwall*; but on his approach found a chain across with booms, also two large ships, and two small ones filled with combustibles, and ready to be set on fire on the first attempt to break the chain. They fired several broadsides at the castle, and the *Cornwall* had some men killed. Then capt. *Dent* consulting his officers, they all agreed that they must lose their ships if they attempted to break the chain; and therefore gave over the enterprize, and returned to *Jamaica*.

THURSDAY, 9.

This morning his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, set out for *Harwich*, where he embarked for *Holland* in his way to *Hanover*.

FRIDAY, 10.

This being the first day of term, the earl of *Traquair* appeared at the court of *King's bench*, and was farther continued on his re-cognizance: As was Sir *John Douglas*, Bart. late knight of the shire for *Dumfries*. (See *p.* 91. 139.)

SATURDAY, 11.

A special free pardon passed the great seal, granted to *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, Esq; and *Hugh Frazer*, Gent. of all treasons, misprision of treason, and all other offences committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th day of *May*, 1748. (*See* p. 234.)

The following was published in the Gazette.

Whitehall, *June* 11. These are to give notice to all owners or masters of ships, being his majesty's subjects, that they may be furnish'd with proper passes, upon application to the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The disputes between the hon. the *East-India* company and the dealers in tea ran very high about this time. These gentlemen loudly call'd out for what they term'd a redress of grievance, insisting on the company's altering a new method they began in this sale, of putting up a single chest of tea in a lot, and that to prevent *some people* from being customers, the lots should be as large as formerly. They presented a memorial to the court of directors, which was taken into consideration, and deputies admitted to speak in support of it: After which the court declared they would proceed in this sale on the plan before concerted, and that they would have another sale in *Nov.* next; and immediately continued the sale without much interruption. (*See* p. 273.)

SUNDAY, 12.

There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompany'd with hail of an extraordinary size in some places; particularly at *Addington-Place*, in *Surrey*, where the hail storm lasted about 20 minutes: The smallest hail-stones were as large as middling wallnuts, not round, but of an irregular form; many of them were 7 inches in circumference, and fell on the ground with such force that they rebounded above two feet. All the gardens round about were entirely cover'd with the hail, which lay in shady places full two hours before it was dissolved. There were also melancholy accounts from several parts of the country, of the great hurt done by the thunder and lightning: At *Streatham* in *Surrey* it beat in a chimney next door to the *Black-bull*, and knock'd down a servant-maid, who

who was just call'd from the window to avoid it, but did her no considerable damage; but what is more remarkable, at the next door to that, it sing'd the painting off a landscape, which hung over a chimney piece, and likewise the gilding off the frame, but did no farther mischief. At *Springfield*, near *Chelmsford*, two boys were said to be instantly killed in the church, during the time of divine service, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

George Cock, *Benjamin Thomas*, and *James Watling*, were executed at *Tyburn*. (See p. 235.)

THURSDAY, 23.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was order'd to be farther prorogued to *Aug.* 30.

FRIDAY, 24.

Edward Ironside, Esq; alderman and goldsmith, and *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; alderman and grocer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

SATURDAY, 25.

From the London Gazette.

Aix, June 28, *N. S.* The acts of accession of his catholick majesty, and the republick of *Genoa*, to the preliminaries for a general pacification, were signed here this day by their respective ministers.

LETTER *from the Duke de* Richlieu *to General* Brown, *in* Italy.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to send to your Excellency a Copy of the Act of Accession of her Majesty the Empress to the Preliminaries, which I have received from my Court, and by which you will see that all Hostilities betwixt our Armies ought to cease on the 15th Instant at farthest. I entreat your Excellency to communicate to me the Measures you shall think proper to take, to prevent all farther unprofitable Effusion of Blood, and to re-establish Tranquillity in *Europe*. I have the Honour to be, with a most particular Esteem and Veneration.

From the Camp of Casarza, *June* 10, 1748. *Your Excellency's, &c.* Sign'd. *The Duke* de RICHLIEU.

The Latitude of *Cape St. Vincent*, in which Hostilities were to cease in six Weeks from the 19th of *April*, is about 36 Deg. 50 Min. N. and runs along thro' *St. Maria*, the most southerly of the *Azores* or Western Islands, to *James-Town* on *York* River in *Virginia*: So that all Captures North of the Entrance of *Chesapeak Bay*, on the Coasts of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, the *Jerseys*, *New-York*, *New-England*, *New-Scotland*, *Newfoundland*, &c. and in the whole *Atlantick* Ocean betwixt those Coasts and *Europe*, must be restor'd if not made within the Compass of the said six Weeks, which ended *May* 31, according to our Stile. In the *Mediterranean* the same Latitude includes all *Italy*, with the Islands of *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, and most Part of *Sicily*, which made the 11th of *June*, N. S. the proper Time for ceasing Hostilities there, as observ'd by Admiral *Byng*.—But the whole Coast of *Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Florida*, the *West-Indies*, *Terra-Firma* and *Guiana*, on one Side; and on the other, Part of *Spain*, and the Coast of *Africa* South of *Guinea*, including the *Canary* and *Cape Verd* Islands, are open to our Men of War and Privateers to the Extent of the second Limitation, which is 12 Weeks from the 19th of *April*, O. S. or the 30th, N. S. and ends on the 12th of *July*.

In the year 1472, a compact was made between the then elector of *Brandenburgh* and the duke of *Mecklenburgh*, that whenever the male line of the dukes of *Mecklenburgh* should be extinct, that of the electoral house of the *Margraves* of *Brandenburgh* serviving, all the territories or lands of the princely house of *Mecklenburgh* should fall to the said electoral house of *Brandenburgh*. This compact was confirmed by the emperor *Frederick* III. at that time reigning, and the college of princes of the empire gave their consent to it; and the same has from time to time been ratified by all the succeeding *Roman* emperors. Agreeably to this compact, and by virtue of a new convention in 1693, and confirmed by the emperors *Leopold* and *Joseph*, his *Prussian* majesty, and the reigning duke of *Mecklenburgh* (as head of that princely house) agreed that his said majesty, and the *Margraves* of *Brandenburgh*, should, as a publick mark of his incontestable right to the aforesaid succession, bear the title and arms of the duke of *Mecklenburgh*, conformably to the practice of former electors of *Brandenburgh*, when they are in like expectation of successions; and the kings of *Prussia*, at the beginning of the present century, began to bear the said title and arms accordingly.

ISLINGTON AIR,

By a gentleman who was mentioned in the papers to be dead.

FROM filthy compounds, bolusses, and pills,
And the whole trade of medicinal swills;
From noisy visits, suffocating smoke
Of sea-coal fire, and stinking fogs that choke,
To open lawns I happily repair, [air.
To breathe for life, and court th' enlivening
Come sweet *Aurora* wake the morning trees,
Come, *Zephyrs*, fan me with your evening breeze,

Rise noon-tide fragrance of the new-mown hay,
Beneath the rake refreshing in decay!
Ye new-blown daisies all your sweets disclose,
Pour all around, ye early grazing cows,
The wholesome breathings of your herbage feed,
Cull'd with sagacious care from noxious weed;
Cleanse me of all the town-contracted filth,
And quicken up my faculties of health.
So shall my sicken'd soul again revive,
Gratefully praise your kind restorative,
Revisit weekly these delightful scenes,
Of sweet relief, and sanity's demeans;
Their pow'r for ever and their virtue own,
Spite of the lure of yon detested town;
Where ev'ry vice commercially prevails,
And virtue long has reef'd her useless sails;
Where villains triumph with oppressive might,
And justice lies beyond the reach of right,
Where frauds engross the day, and wild debauch the night.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

HON. *John Grey*, Esq; brother of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Stamford*, to Miss *Lucy Danvers*. — Rev. Mr. *Philip Barton*, of *Broughton* in *Bucks*, to Miss *Robinson*, of the same place. — *William Farrer*, of *Brayfield* in *Bucks*, Esq; to Miss *Hope*, only daughter of *John Hope*, Esq; one of the directors of the *East-India* company. — *Chandos Hoskyns*, Esq; eldest son of Sir *Hungerford Hoskyns*, Bart. to Miss *May*. — —— *Fonnereau*, Esq; of *Spital-Fields*, to Miss *Barrington*, of *Grosvenor-Square*.—Sir *Thomas Grey Egerton*, of *Heaton*, Bart. memb. of parl. for *Newton* in *Lancashire*, to Miss *Copley*, of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*. — *Richard Baker*, Esq; one of the directors of the *S. S.* company, and brother of alderman *Baker*, to Miss *Wood*.—*James Dickenson*, Esq; possessed of a large estate in *Rutlandshire*, to Miss *Jane Jordan*, of *Threadneedle-Street*.—*James Fermor*, Esq; a relation to the earl of *Pomfret*, to Miss *Mayes*. — *George Bowen*, Esq; an eminent merchant in *Cannon-Street*, to Miss *Margaret Honeywood*, of *Red-lion-Street*, *Holbourn*. — Countess *Fitz-williams*, deliver'd of a son and heir. — Lady *Byron*, of a son and heir.—The lady of Sir *Jacob Hales*, in *Kent*, of a son and heir. —Countess of *Glencairn* of a son and heir.—The lady of his excellency count *Czernichew*, the *Russian* Ambassador, of a son and a daughter. Countess of *Carlisle*, of a son.—The lady of *John Jesse*, Esq; accomptant-general of the *Post-Office*, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

HON. Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Granville*, Bart. at *Cromartie* in *Scotland*. — *Edward Ashe*, Esq; at *Heytsbury* in *Wiltshire*, who had been a commissioner of trade and plantations above 20 years. — *Lewis Ayres*, Esq; formerly a merchant in the *Barbadoes* trade, in the 103d year of his age. — The lady of *Benjamin Lethieullier*, Esq; an eminent *Turky* merchant, and one of the directors of the *Bank*. — The lady *Williams-Wynne*, wife of Sir *Watkin Williams-Wynne*, Bart. after a sore and tedious illness, borne with a truly christian resignation. She was reported to have died some time before; which occasioned the mistake in our *Mag.* of *March* last, *p.* 141. — *Alexander Crouden*, Esq; who was captain of the invalids on board the *Centurion*, commanded by commodore *Anson*, now Lord *Anson*, and admiral, in the voyage round the world.—*John Bacon*, Esq; at *Newton-Gap* in the bishoprick of *Durham*.—Dr. *John Stanley*, an eminent physician at *Leicester*. — Mr. *Thomas Wright*, a farmer, at *Waldeshare* in *Kent*, aged 117. — Rev. Dr. *Henry Briggs*, rector of *Holt* in *Norfolk*, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary. — *Jeremiah Dawson*, Esq; formerly one of the directors of the *Bank*, and a *Virginia* merchant.— Sir *Henry Harpur*, Bart. member of parl. for *Tamworth*, at his seat in *Derbyshire*. — *Francis Fuller*, Esq; a major-general of his majesty's forces, and col. of a reg. of foot. — Rev. Mr. *Richard Biscoe*, rector of St. *Martin's Outwich*, minister of *Northwald* near *Epping*, and one of the minor canons of St. *Paul's*; formerly a dissenting minister. —Her grace the dutchess of *Athol*, wife to the present duke. — Her grace the dutchess of *Kent*, relict of *Henry de Grey*, the last duke of *Kent*.—Mr. *George Raper*, an eminent merchant, and son of *Matthew Raper*, Esq; one of the directors of the *Bank*.—*Henry Bradley*, Esq; at his house in *Charter-house-Square*.— Sir *Wm. Honywood*, Bart. at his seat at *Evington*, near *Canterbury*, in the 95th year of his age: He is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir *John Honywood*, Bart. —*Matthew Raper*, Esq; one of the directors of the *Bank*, at his house at *Newington-Green*, a few days after his son above-mentioned.—Mr. *William Readman*, in *Old-Street*, aged 106. — Lady *Anne Weston*, relict of Sir *James Weston*, in *Surrey*, Bart.—Dr. *Oldfield*, a physician of very great practice, and one of the physicians of *Guy's-hospital*. — *John Dorrison*, Esq; formerly a noted interpreter of foreign languages.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Alexander Pye*, presented to the living of *Weston-brook* in *Hampshire*. —Mr. *Prince*, to the rectory of *Banbridge* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Hutchinson*, to the vicarage of *Banham* in *Cambridgeshire*.— Mr. *Griffith*, curate of St. *Margaret*, *Westminster*, to the living of *Camace* in *Montgomeryshire*.--*Tho. Foule*, L. L. D. appointed commissary to the archdeaconry of *Sudbury* and town of *Bury St. Edmund's* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Boyce*, of *Gravesend*,

end, presented to the living of St. *Nicholas* in the city of *Rochester*.—Mr. *White*, to the vicarage of *Blyton* in *Lincolnshire*. — *Thomas Baldwin*, M. A. had a dispensation to hold the mediety of the rectory of *Liverpool*, with the vicarage of *Lieland* in *Lancashire*. —Mr. *Christopher Stephenson*, presented to the rectory of *Rawmarsh* in *Yorkshire*.—Mr. *Charles Addington*, to one mediety of the vicarage of *Pattishall* in *Northamptonshire*. —Mr. *Pindar*, to the vicarage of *Luddington*.—Mr. *Lawrence*, chosen lecturer of St. *Peter le Poor*, in *Old Broad-street*.—Mr. *Atwood*, appointed curate of St. *Margaret*, *Westminster*, in the room of Mr. *Griffith*. — *Tobias Rustat*, M. A. presented by the Rev. Mr. *Tipping*, to the rectory of *Stutton*, *Suffolk*, worth 300*l*. *per annum*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

ANDREW *Fletcher*, Esq; made secretary to the signet in *Scotland*. — Mr. *Ramsden*, chosen usher to the *Charter-house* school, in the room of Dr. *Samuel Patrick*, deceased. —*Henry Read*, Esq; made comptroller and examiner of duties on windows, houses, *&c.*—Lieut. *George Blanchley*, made capt. of his majesty's ship, the *Porcupine*. —Mr. *Richard Long*, chosen steward of St. *Bartholomew's*-hospital.—Rt. Hon. *Somerset Hamilton Butler*, Visc. *Ikerrin*, created Earl of *Carrick* in the kingdom of *Ireland*. —Sir *Robert King*, of *Rockingham* in *Ireland*, Bart. created Baron of *Kingsborough* in the said kingdom.—Sir *James Somervell*, Knt. made a Baronet of *Ireland*. — Mr. *Lewis Crucius*, chosen head-master of the *Charter-house* school, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Hotchkis*, who resign'd.—*William Gill* and *Elliot Herbert*, Esqrs. made comptrollers of the customs in the port of *Chester*, and all places and creeks thereunto belonging.

NEW MEMBER.

HON. Mr. *Charles Maitland*, for the burghs of *Brechin*, *Aberdeen*, &c. in the room of the Hon. *John Maule*, Esq; made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT *Downs*, of the parish of *White-Chappel*, collar-maker.—*West Diggs*, of the parish of St. *George*, *Southwark*, distiller.—*Edward Legg*, of *Froxfield*, *Wilts*, dealer.—*John Smith*, of *Totton*, *Hants*, timber-merchant.—*John Peter Gorgo*, of *Green-Lettice-Lane*, merchant and dealer.—*Richard Gill*, late of *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, mariner.—*Joseph Wildman*, of the liberty of the rolls, *London*, bricklayer and builder.—*Jones Halsey*, of the parish St. *Mary-Magdalen*, *Bermondsey*, fellmonger. —*William Thurgood*, of *Danbury*, in *Essex*, shopkeeper.—*Alex. Bell*, of *Little Warwick-Street*, taylor.—*Philip Church*, of St. *Mary White-Chappel*, dealer.—*Noah Chandler*, of the parish of *Randwicke* in *Gloucestershire*, clother.—*Edward Haytley*, of *Compton-Street*, *Middlesex*, linen-draper. —*James Richardson*, late of *Birchin-Lane*, *London*, glass-grinder.—*Stephen Beverly*, late of *York*, tanner and brewer.—*Roger Hall*, of *Chillham* in *Kent*, shopkeeper.—*Alex. Williamson*, now or late of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, barber and perriwig-maker.—*Zachary Marley*, late of *Aysthaby*, in *Yorkshire*, butcher.—*Robert Parker*, of *Ebbisham*, otherwise *Epsom*, in *Surrey*, brewer.—*Thomas Blackburne*, of *Warrington*, cheese-factor. — *William Williams*, late of *Newport* in the isle of *Wight*, chapman and dealer in wood. — *William Kem*, of the parish of *Acton*, in the county of *Middlesex*, butcher. — *Earlsman Sparrow* of the parish of St. *Mary Rotherhith*, shipwright and dealer. — *John Blyth*, of the parish of St. *Anne*, *Soho*, apothecary. — *Abraham Webb*, of the parish of St. *James*, dealer in coals. — *Robert Barcham*, of *Norwich*, worsted weaver.—*John Cowling*, now or late of the parish of *Walcot*, in *Somersetshire*, Clothier and Dealer.—*Mary Thomas*, Widow, late of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, vintner.—*James Winstanley*, of *Spital-Fields*, victualler. — *Thomas Harrison*, late of *Clifton* in *Yorkshire*, maltster.—*Nathan Wells*, late of *Guildford*, bargemaster.—*Mary Brown*, of *King's Lynn* in *Norfolk*, widow and merchant. — *Joseph Browne*, of *Nine-Elms*, in the Parish of *Battersea*, *Surrey*, *Oilman*. — *Robert Chennery*, of *King's Lynn*, merchant.—*Jehosaphat Postle*, of *Wymondham* in *Norfolk*, money-scrivener.—*John Pescod*, in the parish of St. *James*, carpenter.—*John Mills*, of *Charing-Cross*, toyman. — *Charles Newelle*, of *Sion-Hill*, *Middlesex*, dealer.—*John Rothery*, of *Steuart-Street*, in the *Old-Artillery*, weaver. — *Matthias Cotnam*, of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, wine-cooper. — *David Jeffries*, late of *Norton Falgate*, now of St. *James*, *Westminster*, Jeweller. — *William Morin* and *Henry Duqueruy*, of *London*, merchants and partners. — *Thomas Benbow*, of the parish of St. *Paul Shadwell*, bricklayer and dealer. — *John Weston*, of *Broadstreet*, *London*, packer.—*Matthew Wainwright*, of *Ipswich* chapman and dealer in spirituous liquors.—*Henry Matthew*, late of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, grocer.—*John Hotham*, of *York*, mercer and maltster. — *Salem Owen*, of *Bread-Street*, *London*, merchant.—*Edward Atkinson*, of *Rickersgate* without, in *Cumberland*, grocer. — *William Woodgate*, of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, mercer and dealer.—*Thomas Atkinson*, of *St. Mary*, *Newington-Butts*, in *Surrey*, gardener. — *Samuel Stephenson*, late of *Scarborough*, merchant and mariner.—*Christopher Bennet*, of *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, linen-draper. — *George Crumpe*, late of *Downton* in *Salop*, dealer in timber.

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JUNE, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *pr* *l.* *s.* *d.*	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1		177 ⅛	107	98 ½	98 ¼	96 ½ ½	95 ½ ⅜	88 ¼	19s a 21	6 10 0	S.W.	cloudy fa.
2	126			98 ⅜	98 ¼ ⅛	96 ½	95 ⅛ ⅛	88 ½ ⅛	20s a 19	6 10 0	S.W.	cloudy fa.
3	126 ¼ 126	176 ¼	106 ½	98 ¼ ¼	98 ⅛ ½	96 ¼ 96	95 94 ⅞	88 ½ ⅛	19s a 20	6 17 6	E.S.E.	rain
4				98 ¼	98 ½ ⅛		95 ⅛	88 ⅛	19s a 20	6 17 6	S.W.	fair
5	Sunday										S.W.	clou. fair
6				98 ¼	98 ½ ⅛		95 ⅛	88 ⅛	19s a 20	6 17 6	S.W.	rain
7	126 ¼	176 ½		98 ⅛	98 ½ ⅛	96 ½	95	88	18s a 19	6 17 6	N.N.W.	cloud. fai.
8			106 ¼	98 ⅛ 97 ⅞	98 ½	96 ⅛ 96	95 94 ¾ ⅞	87 ⅞ 88	19s a 18	7 0 0	N.	rain thun.
9	125 ¾ 126	176		98	98 ½ ⅛	96 ½	94 ⅞	87 ¾ ⅞	18s a 16	6 17 6	N.E.	fair
10	126 ¼	176 ¼	106 ⅛	98 ⅛		96 ½ ⅛	94 ⅞ 95	87 ⅞ ⅞	15s a 17	6 17 6	E.N.E.	fair
11	126 ¼		106 ½		98 ¾	96 ½	95	88	17s	6 17 6	S.W.	very hot
12	Sunday										N.W.	thun. rain
13			106 ¼ ¾ ⅜	98 ¼ ⅜		96 ¾	95 ⅛	87 ⅞ ¾	17s a 15	6 17 6	S.	rain fair
14	126 ¼		106 ¾	98 ½	98 ⅞ 99	96 ⅜	95 ¼	87 ¼ ⅜	14s a 15	7 0 0	S.W.	clou. mild
15		178 ¼	107 ¼ 107	98 ½	99	96 ⅛	95 ¼ ½	87 ½ ¼	1 s a 16	7 0 0	S.W.	rain
16	126 ¼ 126	178	107	98 ⅝ ¾	99 ⅛		95 ½	87 ¼ ⅛	16s a 14	7 0 0	N.W.	cold rain
17	126 ¼ ⅛	178 ½	107	98 ¼ 99 ¼		96 ⅞ 97	95 ¼ 96	88 ¼	16s a 14	7 0 0	N.N.E.	cold rain
18		178 ½		99 ¼		97 ¼	96	88 ½ 89	15s a 17	7 0 0	N.E.byE.	fair
19	Sunday										N.E.	fair
20	127 ½	178 ¼	108 ½	99 ¼ 100 ¼		97 ½ 98 ¼	96 ⅛ 97 ½	89 ¼ ¾	17s a 21	7 0 0	E.byN.	fair
21	127 ½		108 ½	100 ¼		98 ½	97 ½ ¼	89 ¼	20s a 19	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
22			108 ½ 109	100 ½ 101 ⅜		99 100	98 ½	90 91 ½	19s a 21	7 0 0	N.E.	fair clou
23	128	178		101 ½			98 ½		20s a 24	7 0 0	N.N.E.	fair cloud.
24	128 ½ ¾	184 ½ 185		101 ¼ 102			98 ½		23s a 29	7 2 6	N.E.	fair
25	129			102 ¼ ½			98 ½ ¾		29s a 30	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
26	Sunday										N.E.	fair
27	129		110 ¼	102 ¼ 103			98 ⅜ ½		30s a 24	7 0 0	N.E.byN.	fair
28	129 ¼ 129	184		103 102 ¼			98 ⅜	92 ½	23s	7 0 0	N.N.E.	fair
29	129	184 ½		103			98 ⅜	92	22s a 23	7 0 0	N.E.	fair
30	129 ¼	184		102 ½			98 ⅜	92	24s.	7 0 0	N.E.	fair

LOTTERY TICKETS 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

BILL *of Mortality from* May 24. *to* June 21.

Christ.	Males 487	Femal. 488	975
Buried	Males 866	Femal. 775	1641

Died under 2 Years old		510
Between 2 and 5	—	136
5 and 10	—	48
10 and 20	—	58
20 and 30	—	140
30 and 40	—	193
40 and 50	—	156
50 and 60	—	160
60 and 70	—	118
70 and 80	—	75
80 and 90	—	43
90 and 100	—	4
		1641

Buried: Within the Walls		165
Without the Walls		368
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		706
City & Sub. *West.*		402
		1641

Weekly *May* 31	—	452
June 7	—	434
14	—	395
21	—	360
		1641

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*l.* 10*d.*

Wheat 27*s.* to 29*s.* 6*d.* *per* Q.

AS the insurrections in *Holland*, and the alteration thereby occasion'd, is one of the most importunant occurences since our last, we shall begin with an account of that affair. A part of the publick revenue of the united provinces was raised by small duties or taxes, call'd *pachts* in *Dutch*, upon almost all the necessaries of life: These *pachts* were farmed out to private men, who for that reason were called *pachters*, and who were impowered by law to raise and collect them by their own officers, of whom they kept a great number in daily pay, besides a good many informers; and as they generally had good bargains, they not only grew rich, but lived in a more sumptuous manner than most private men were able to do, which raised both the envy and jealousy of the people in every one of the seven provinces. The populace in the province of *Groningen* were the first that began, about the end of last month, to appear in a tumultous manner against these *pachters*, and to demand an abolition of all these duties, as well as a redress of some other grievances. In this province the states were so wise as to prevent any fatal consequences by an immediate compliance with the demands of the populace; but the states of *Friesland* being a little more obstinate, the tumults of the populace in that country came to a greater height, especially as they had not yet settled the stadtholdership, in the same manner as it had been settled by most of the other provinces. The mob not only plundered and demolished all the houses of the *pachters* in that province, but also the houses of some of those gentlemen who were thought averse to any alteration in the government; so that the states were at last obliged to comply with all their demands, which consisted of 14 articles, the chief of which were, 1st, That the stadtholdership and succession thereunto should be established in the family of *Orange*, as it was in most of the other provinces. 2dly, That all the farms of the country and cities should be so abolished as never to be re-established. 3dly, That a commission should be appointed to examine into the state of the finances and treasury of the province; another for abolishing certain superfluous employments, and diminishing the appointments of others, and their power to extend to military as well as civil employments; and a third, to examine the book of suffrages or poll-book, and to reform all abuses therein. The populace of the province of *Utrecht* began likewise to shew the same tumultuous spirit; but the states prevented their committing any violence, by a ready compliance with their demands. At last the infection reached the province of *Holland*, where the states thought to have prevented any violent proceedings, by a sort of dehortatory proclamation, setting forth the inconveniencies that would attend the abolition of the taxes, and threatening the refractory with severe punishment; but this had a quite contrary effect, for the mob rose at *Harlem*, *Amsterdam*, *Leyden*, and the *Hague*, and were more outrageous than they had been any where else; and as they were fired upon by the burghers both at *Amsterdam* and the *Hague*, a great many were killed, wounded, trod to death, or drowned in the canals, which redoubled their fury, so that the houses and goods of every one of the *pachters* in or about all those places were utterly demolished, and much worse consequences might have ensued, if it had not been for the seasonable speech beforementioned *, made by the Prince of *Orange* to the states of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*, and their resolution thereupon, to abolish all the farms, and to contrive some other methods for supplying the deficiency thereby occasioned in the publick revenue; which will of course greatly add to the power and influence of his serene highness, as all those *pachters* were the favourites or relations of the party opposite to him; and the new officers to be appointed, as some must be, for raising and collecting any new taxes that may be imposed, will all be of his nomination.

As to the progress of the conferences for a general peace at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the Count *de Kaunitz*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s minister, acceded to the preliminaries, with some restrictions, on the 27th ult. *N. S.* What these restrictions are we are not told, but it seems that the Count *de St. Severin*, the *French* minister, thereupon resolved to take a trip to *Paris*, for which place he set out in a few days after, and did not return till the 23d inst.

After his return both the marquis *Doria*, the *Genoese* minister, and M. *Sotomayor*, the *Spanish* minister, received orders to accede under certain limitations, which they did on the 28th inst. *N. S.* but what those limitations are we know as little of for certain as we do of the preliminaries, nor will the secret be probably cleared up till the next meeting of the *British* parliament.

His *Britannick* majesty having arrived at *Helvoetsluys* the 2d inst. *N. S.* early in the morning, set out at six the same morning on his journey to *Hanover*, had an interview with the princess of *Orange* at *Maeslandsluys*, another with the prince of *Orange* the same day at *Utrecht*, and on the 4th arrived in perfect health at *Herenhausen*.

* *See before*, p. 274.

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